The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XL. LOUISVILLE, FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1870. NEW SERIES NO. 554.

WASHINGTON.

Admission of the Texas Delegation to Congress.

Exciting Scene in the House, but Nobody Hurt.

A Man-of-War Ordered to Venezuela.

The Claims of American Citizens Must be Paid.

Attempt to Perpetuate the Freedmen's Bureau.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

TEXAS REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31.—The Texas delegation of four members appearing, was admitted to full representation in Congress, thereby making 234 members of the House and 71 members of the Senate, leaving only Georgia to be represented. Another Senator from Mississippi was admitted to fill the complement of Senators and members from all the States in the Union. There was, however, quite an exciting debate in the House over the admission of John C. Conner, Democratic member elect from the Second Texas district, who is so young as to be barely eligible to his seat. But objection was not made to him for that reason, but was based on the ground that his conduct prior to his election, and when he was an officer of the regular army, stationed in Texas, was such towards the enlisted men under his command, together with allegations that he had made declarations in his campaign speeches that were disloyal, that needed investigation by a committee before he was sworn in. Gen. Butler, who made the charges, had ex parte affidavits to sustain them, but the most Radical members of the House expressed the opinion that they could not go into the moral record of a member before his election, and others having denied in behalf of Mr. Conner these allegations that were made against him, he was sworn in, Butler only securing twenty-one votes for his motion to refer the credentials. During the discussion Mr. Shanks, of Indiana, denounced Conner very severely, and said it was only a few years since that he had nominated him as a cadet to the Naval Academy, from which institution he was soon dismissed as worthless.

CONNER'S MAIDEN SPEECH.

As soon as he was sworn in, Conner asked and obtained leave to speak ten minutes. As his boyish figure rose from a seat which he occupied on the Republican side, and pushed up his coat sleeves as though he meant work, there was intense interest to hear what he would say. But he proceeded with the utmost coolness; explained Shanks' reference to him as arising from a political quarrel; declared that he had been told in Texas that no Democratic member from that State would get his seat so long as Butler was in the House, and then wound up by stating that he had expected to see in Butler a great lawyer, but he had found that he was nothing but a low comedian. The Speaker called him to order for unparliamentary language, and he sat down.

EXCITING SCENE.

Mr. Shanks rose and excitedly said he regretted that Conner was a worthless fellow, for which the Speaker promptly called him to order. Mr. Shanks said he apologized to the House for his language, but not to Mr. Conner. Here the matter ended. The galleries and the House were quite full, and the scene, of which this is a mere sketch, was one of the most exciting of the session; but Shanks' reply ended it. The Republican candidate has notified Conner of his intention to contest his seat.

VENEZUELA.

After discussing the various propositions for settling the claims of American creditors against the Republic of Venezuela as adjusted by the mixed commission of 1866, and which Venezuela persistently refuses to pay, the House Committee on Foreign Affairs at their meeting to-day almost unanimously decided to report a joint resolution requesting the President to send a man-of-war to demand the collection, and, failing in that, to seize the custom-house at the principal seaport of Laguayra for the purpose of enforcing the indemnity. The Committee will submit a report to the House giving the reasons for this course. The Administration has laid the whole matter before Congress.

THE NATIONAL BANK DELEGATION

transferred their base of operations to-day from the Ways and Means Committee to that of Banking and Currency. The former, therefore, held no meeting on the funding bill, but the latter gave them a long hearing and obtained a good deal of information of the workings of the National banking system. Secretary Boutwell was present and took notes. The delegation stated their objections to the funding bill, together with a mass of statistical information, showing that they could not do a profitable banking business on four and a half per cent. bond with the present restrictions and taxation imposed upon the banks. The delegation were in favor of legislation for free banking. The Controller of the Currency was also present.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

A bill somewhat ingenious in its provisions was reported yesterday to the House from the Committee on Education, and was again considered without result to-day. It appears on its face to profess to discontinue the Freedmen's Bureau, while the effect of the second section unquestionably extends and perpetuates the Bureau. One member characterized the bill as a fraud, and another said it simply proposed to tax the people of all the States to support the schools of the South. One feature of the bill placed a fund of half a million dollars at the discretion of the Commissioner of Education.

NEW MEXICO.

The Territorial Committee of the House to-day reconsidered its previous action postponing the question of creating a State out of the Territory of New Mexico, and decided to report an enabling act to give the people there the power to form a State government. It is maintained that the territory has population enough to entitle her to a member of Congress, and a good many more people than Nebraska.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE THOMAS OBSEQUIES.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The President, with Gen. Sherman, will attend the funeral of General Thomas at Troy. Several members of the Cabinet will also attend, with other distinguished officials, including Senators and members of Congress.

CUSTOM RECEIPTS

last week were $3,452,968.

THE LEGAL TENDER QUESTION.

In the Supreme Court to-day, Attorney General Hoar made a brief argument to show why the legal tender decision should be reopened. He was not insensible to the great weight of the judiciary, its public reputation, its claims to the confidence of the country, but a more important decision in its consequences, both public and private, was never before pronounced. The statute on which it was based was passed by a large majority in Congress and approved by the President, having all the forms of law. Attention had been called in both Houses to its constitutionality. There was this weight of authority to begin with, and besides it was a law substantially acquiesced in by the people for nearly eight years, and on which millions upon millions of dollars in contracts had been settled. The statute so far as he was aware, with one exception, had been held constitutional by every State tribunal. But at a time when by law this court consisting of nine members there were seven only on the bench, there being two vacancies, the question was decided by four against three judges. The question therefore stood, reducing it to its essence, that upon the political opinion of a single man the case was adjudged. He suggested that it should not be left to a single man to decide upon the whole constitutional power affecting legislation of such an important character. He pressed the reopening of the question because it concerned the great mass of private interests, but more especially because it seemed to him to involve a great fundamental principal. He desired again to present it when the bench was full, that they may forever settle what the law should be. Such cases of reconsideration were by no means without example. In the case of McCulloch vs. the State of Maryland, the court, after the opinion was pronounced, allowed the whole question to be reopened and reargued. It seemed to him it would be better for all parties concerned if the opinion in the legal tender case could be changed.

Mr. Jos. M. Carlise replied, saying the Attorney General had analized and disparagingly criticised the court, because, as he had remarked, the question was decided by a vote of a single judge. However that might be, the judgment of the court which had been pronounced in that case. What now was to become of the highest judicial tribunal in the land if opinions were to be reopened because of a small majority by which it was argued the question? Whatever might be the majority, it was, nevertheless, the opinion of the court. What had they to do with the previous action of the court.

He then referred to the fact that the case of Hepburn vs. Griswold, one of the bank cashiers, involving principles applicable to another party, had been postponed from one term to another for the purpose of argument, showing that they had all been carefully and elaborately considered.

The Court said they would take the matter under advisement.

CLEVELAND.

The House Committee to-day agreed to add Cleveland, Ohio, to the list of ports of entry in the Western Merchandise bill.

NOMINATED.

The President nominated John T. McCarthy postmaster at Valparaiso, Indiana.

THE PACIFIC.

The New Gold Fields—The Gold Fever on shipboard, etc.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—Reports from the San Diego gold-fields are more favorable. Rich quartz ledges, discovered thirty miles from San Diego, have caused another stampede for that place.

The sailors aboard the British iron-clad Zealous, in this harbor, are infected with the gold fever. Daily attempts are made at desertion.

Minute guns were fired at Sacramento during the passage of the body of Gen. Thomas through the city to-day. An immense crowd of people were present.

FOREIGN.

The Roman Council Excommunicating Americans.

Pere Hyacinthe Becomes a Regular Bohemian.

Detention of the Red River Expedition.

Etc. Etc. Etc.

[BY CABLE TELEGRAPH.]

ROME.

DISSIDENT AMERICANS EXCOMMUNICATED.

ROME, March 31.—At a meeting of the Council to-day the schema de fide was promulgated. The Holy See had granted three days for dissident Americans to submit to its authority. That time has expired, and, as the Americans have shown no signs of yielding, a major of excommunication will be produced against them.

FRANCE.

M. OLLIVIER DECORATED.

PARIS, March 31.—M. Ollivier has received the grand cross of the order of Charles the Third of Spain, his only decoration.

PERE HYACINTHE'S LAST MOVE.

The first number of the new religious journal, Le Concorde, of which Pere Hyacinthe is chief editor, appeared to-day.

THE ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.

The police are actively pursuing investigations into the alleged conspiracy against the Emperor, and state that nearly all the parties latterly arrested in connection with the affair are workmen.

THE ROMAN COUNCIL.

It is asserted here the Ecumenical Council will immediately commence a discussion of the scheme of infallibility. In that case the French ambassador will not return to Rome.

ENGLAND.

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

LONDON, March 31.—The Post says the departure of the troops and steel battery, just organized for operations in the Red river country, will be detained a few days. The reason for this is that a delegation from that settlement is now on the way here to lay an explanation of the situation of affairs before the Government authorities, and no action will be taken until the delegation can be heard.

AN EXPERIMENT.

A cargo of horses, cattle and sheep, which arrived a day or two ago from the Argentine Republic, were sold at Falmouth yesterday. The prices realized were very unsatisfactory. The animals were sound, but in poor condition, on account of the long confinement on the voyage. The shipment was a mere experiment.

SPAIN.

NON-INTERVENTION IN THE ROMAN QUESTION.

MADRID, March 31.—The Government has officially announced its determination to abstain from all interference in the affairs of the Pope and the Ecumenical Council.

AMERICAN TELEGRAMS UNRELIABLE.

In the Constituent Cortes yesterday, Senor Rivero, in reply to a question, assured the deputies that no telegrams from New York, in relation to the war in Cuba, were to be trusted, founded as they were on false information.

HOLLAND.

AMERICAN CABLE PRIVILEGE.

HAGUE, March 31.—An animated debate occurred in the Chambers, recently, on the question of privilege to one or two rival cables in America. The Ministers were at length instructed to make equal terms.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, March 31, P. M.—Consols for money 93⅞; on account 93⅞. American securities are quiet; '62s, 91⅜; '65s, 90⅞; '67s, 89⅞; 10-40s, 87; Erie, 21⅜; A. and G. W., 28⅝.

FRANKFORT, March 31.—Bonds are firm at 95⅛.

PARIS, March 31.—The Bourse is quiet at 74f 5c.

LIVERPOOL, March 31.—Cotton is quiet and steady; middling uplands, 10⅞d; Orleans, 11⅛d. Sales of 12,000 bales. California white wheat 9s 3d; red Western No. 2 8s; winter 8s 5d@8s 10d. Western flour 20s 3d. Corn 28s 6d. Cheese 73s 6d. Pork 92s 6d. Beef 104s 6d. Lard is quiet at 66s. Bacon 56s. Spirits petroleum is 1s; refined is 1s 6d. Tallow 43s 9d.

LONDON, March 31.—Tallow, afloat, 45s. Sugar 39s 3d. Linseed oil is quiet and steady. Rosin is quiet. Petroleum at Antwerp is quiet at 54. Calcutta linseed 59.

HAVRE, March 31.—Cotton is quiet.

LONDON, March 31.—The flow of specie to the Bank of England this week has been unusually heavy. The amount on hand is greater by £352,000 than at the corresponding time last week.

PARIS, March 31.—The amount of specie in the vault of the Bank of France to-day is two million francs greater than it was last week.

MARINE NEWS.

LONDONDERRY, March 31.—Arrived—steamship Hibernian from Portland.

GLASGOW, March 31.—The steamship Cambria, from New York, arrived.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Hon. D. W. Voorhees on the Finances.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 31.—At the Academy of Music this evening, one of the largest audiences ever assembled in this city was addressed by the Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees, on the issues of the day. He announced himself as here to speak for the laboring tax payers, not to those who own the bonds of the government and live in luxurious idleness upon the hard earnings of others. His speech, which was very long, was mainly devoted to financial matters, and in reply to Senator Morton's speech made here on the 22d of February.

Democratic Meeting in Metcalfe County.

At a meeting of the Democracy of Metcalfe county, held at the court-house in Edmonton, March 28th, 1870, Captain J. A. Rousseau was called to the chair, and Jos. F. Ray appointed secretary. The object of the meeting was explained to be to appoint delegates to the nominating convention, at Russellville, on the 6th inst., to nominate a candidate for Congress for the unexpired term of Hon. J. S. Golladay. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That those who take action in this meeting, by vote or otherwise, feel themselves in honor bound to support the nominee of the Russellville convention.

Resolved, That we approve the holding of a convention of the Democracy of this district at Russellville, Logan county, on the 6th of April, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress to fill out the unexpired term of Hon. J. S. Golladay.

Resolved, That J. F. Ray, C. T. Pendleton, G. R. Price, C. Shive, S. R. Higgarson, D. J. Bullington, George Shirly, J. Martin, J. T. Yates, H. Kinnard, and all other Democrats of Metcalfe county who may choose to attend, are hereby appointed delegates to said convention.

Resolved, That having implicit confidence in the ability, integrity and fitness for the position of Gen. Joseph H. Lewis, of Barren county, we recommend him to the convention, and instruct our delegates to use all honorable means to secure his nomination.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions and the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Glasgow Times, Bowling Green Democrat, Russellville Herald, Franklin Sentinel, Hart County Messenger, and Louisville Courier-Journal.

☞ The marine disasters which have become so frequent are due, it is asserted, to the neglect of ship owners in adopting precautions for the safety of the passengers. It is reported that recently, while a storm was raging, a steamer sailed from New York for New Orleans with ten inferior hands on board—her proper complement being eighteen first-class seamen. Under these circumstances the safety of the steamer off our stormy and dangerous coast would seem to be secured by almost a miracle. Nearly one-half of the New York coasting steamers and sailing ships, it is alleged, leave port under-manned at the best of times.

The Island precinct, or precinct No. 6, McLean county, Kentucky, through the county Judge, has subscribed fifteen thousand dollars to the Owensboro and Russellville railroad on the direct line via South Carrollton.

NEW YORK.

Preparations for the McFarland Trial.

Important Advices from Hayti.

An American Consul Held as Hostage by the Rebels.

Etc. Etc. Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

THE M'FARLAND TRIAL.

NEW YORK, March 31.—It is understood that the prosecution and defense will be ready on Monday next to proceed with the trial of McFarland for the killing of Albert D. Richardson. So far as the counsel for the defense are concerned there will be no more delay, and therefore any further postponement of the case must be asked for by the District Attorney. The trial, over which City Judge Bedford will preside, will probably be held in the Supreme Court Circuit, part 1, in the new court building. Recorder Hackett will preside at the April term of the Court of General Sessions, so that the usual business of that court will not be impeded by the McFarland trial, which, it is expected, will occupy at least three weeks. A vast amount of labor has already been performed, by the District Attorney and the prisoner's counsel, in making preparations for this celebrated trial. Many commissions have been issued and a large amount of testimony taken in that way. McFarland is exceedingly anxious that the trial should come off without further delay, and is still confident that he will be acquitted. His counsel are John Graham, Eldridge T. Gerry, and Charles S. Spencer. The people will be represented by District Attorney Garvin, assisted by Assistant District Attorney Fellows. It is not known whether the District Attorney will also be assisted by private counsel, but it is hinted that the friends of Mr. Richardson have engaged such counsel, and that he will act advisedly with the prosecuting officer.

HAYTI.

Advices from Port Au Prince, Hayti, to March 23d, announce the election of Soget as President for four years, unless sooner deposed. He was inaugurated on the 20th with great pomp. Mr. Weiner, United States Consul at Jermie, at the request of the Soget government, visited the Piequets to confer with them as to the question of peace, and was held as a hostage for the safety of outlawed Gen. Jacquet.

AN AMERICAN REFUGEE.

Mr. Phillips, the American Consul at St. Jago de Cuba, who was forced to fly from that place to save his life from the fury of the Spanish volunteers, had arrived at Port-au-Prince on his way to St. Domingo in search of an American man-of-war to take him back and protect him.

LATE ADVICES FROM HAVANA

say two American war vessels have arrived there and relieved the French and English Admirals from the rather onerous task of protecting Americans.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

The colored folks are all at their churches to-night, giving thanks for the Fifteenth amendment.

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, March 31.—The markets for Government bonds and stocks were strong in the morning at advanced prices, but became weak and declined in the afternoon on reports that Mr. Boutwell was making progress with his funding bill before the committee.

Some mercantile failures were reported to-day.

The money market was more active at 5 to 6 per cent on call.

THE GOLD MARKET

opened at 112⅛, declined to 111⅝. After the Board adjourned the market became weaker and sales were made at the close at 111⅜.

THE STOCK MARKET

was strong, and advanced in the morning, but afterwards became weak and declined. The sharp advance in Pacific Mail caused by the covering of stocks, has checked the disposition to sell short on the part of the operators. The result was a considerable falling off in the business of the long room. The most active stocks were Lake Shore, Northwest and Pacific Mail.

[To the Associated Press.]

PROBABLE LOSS OF AN ENGLISH STEAMER.

NEW YORK, March 31.—The steamer Camilla, which arrived here yesterday, having on board the passengers of the steamship Venezuelean, of the West India and Pacific Steamship Company of Liverpool, who were transferred to the Camilla on the 16th of March in lat. 33 deg. 30 min. north, long. 44 deg. 10 min. west, or about sixteen hundred miles from New York, and between three and four hundred miles to the westward of the Azores, brings the following particulars of the disaster: The Venezuelean is a fine iron screw steamer of thirteen hundred and seventy tons register, with engines of two hundred horse power, well rigged, and plies in the line between Liverpool and Aspinwall, touching at several of the West India Islands, and at ports on the Spanish Main. She sailed from Liverpool on the 5th of March with a full cargo of general merchandise, £8,000 in specie, the mails, thirteen passengers, and a crew of forty-five persons, bound to the West Indies. From the date of sailing she experienced harsh gales, but on the 12th she encountered very heavy weather, which continued until the 15th, when she broke down at 8½ o'clock in the morning. It was blowing a moderate gale, with a heavy cross sea running, and without any warning or shock the rudder dropped off. At the same time the stern-post broke off, leaving a large hole in the vessel's side. The water rushed into the after store-room. In fifteen minutes she was full. Measures were immediately taken to confine the water in the after compartment. Fortunately the next day the Camilla hove in sight, and took on board the passengers. The Captain, all the officers, and thirty-four men of the crew of the Venezuelean remained with ship. In a few hours after the ships parted company a heavy gale set in, and the Captain of the Camilla fears that the Venezuelean could not, in her crippled condition, weather it. There is a strong feeling among the passengers, also, that the Venezuelean did not survive the gale of the 16th and 17th inst.

CINCINNATI.

The Fermenting Period Question—Revenue—Railroad Matters—A Flood—The Fifteenth Amendment.

CINCINNATI, March 31—Argument closed this evening in the cases before the U. S. Court involving the validity of the forty-eight-hour fermenting period regulation. The opinion appears to prevail that the Court will decide against the application of distillers for injunction to restrain the Collector from distraining to collect deficiency tax.

Revenue collections in the second Ohio District for March were $417,868 53.

The stockholders of the Marietta and Cincinnati railroad to-day authorized the issue of $3,000,000 third mortgage bonds, which will probably be taken by parties in the interest of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, the proceeds to be applied to bringing the Marietta and Cincinnati up to the condition of a first-class road.

There is a flood now in the Ohio river. The water is in the first stories of the buildings at the foot of Main and Broadway.

The news of the Fifteenth amendment proclamation was received by the colored people here with rejoicing.

ST. LOUIS.

The Next Agricultural Fair—Arrest of a Rioter.

ST. LOUIS, March 31.—Horace Greeley will deliver the opening address at the next fair of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association, October 31. The association will make extensive improvements of their grounds and buildings for the coming fair, the principal of which will be the erection of a new amphitheater capable of seating about 50,000 people, and with a display ring four hundred and twenty-five feet in diameter. The present amphitheater will be roofed and enclosed, and used as general exhibition building. The cost of the contemplated improvements will be $100,000.

Lynch, the ringleader in the riot on the steamer Dubuque, last fall, arrived here to-day from Arkansas, where he was arrested, and will be taken to Rock Island for trial.

RICHMOND.

Decision in the Mayoralty Case—The Enabling Act Declared Unconstitutional.

RICHMOND, March 31.—Judge Underwood to-day granted an injunction restraining Ellyson from acting as Mayor. He also refused an appeal, on the ground that the injunction was temporary, it being to continue only till next term. Ellyson's counsel gave notice of intention to disobey the order of the court in order to cause the arrest of Ellyson and bring his case before the Supreme Court on a writ of habeas corpus. The Judge, in his decision, declares the enabling act passed by the Legislature unconstitutional, which decision affects nearly all officers of the State.

CONGRESS.

Forty-first Congress—2d Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31.

THE JOURNAL.

Upon the conclusion of reading the journal, discussions ensued in regard to the correction thereof proposed by Mr. Trumbull so as to show he had moved to open the doors to have the President's message relative to the Fifteenth amendment read in open session.

TEXAS SENATORS.

MR. DRAKE presented the credentials of Morgan O. Hamilton and J. W. Flanigan as Senators elect from Texas, the former for the term ending March 4th, 1871, and the latter for the term ending March 4th, 1875, and he asked that the gentlemen be sworn into office.

The credentials were read at the request of Mr. Thurman, and the Senators took the oath and seats on the Republican side of the Senate.

GENERAL THOMAS.

The House joint resolution of sympathy and respect for the memory of General Thomas passed.

MEMORIAL.

MR. SCOTT presented a memorial from the citizens of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, for the entire abrogation of income tax.

RETIRED ARMY OFFICERS.

A bill allowing retired army officers to be assigned to duty at soldiers' homes was passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

MR. COLE introduced a bill authorizing the establishment of ocean mail steamship service between the United States and Australia. Referred.

MR. PATTERSON introduced a bill to establish a National Institute of Arts and Sciences in Washington.

WATER COMMUNICATION.

MR. WILLEY offered a resolution directing the inquiry by the Committee on Commerce into the expediency of causing a survey and examination, under the direction of the War Department, of a line of water communication between the tide water on the James river and Ohio river, at the mouth of the Great Kanawha, by way of James and Kanawha rivers and tributaries, with a view to ascertaining the practicability and utility of such water communication as may be required for the transportation of military supplies in time of war, and to meet the commercial necessities of the Mississippi Valley, with liberty to report by bill or otherwise. Adopted.

RAILROAD BILL.

MR. RICE introduced a bill granting lands to the Kansas City and Memphis Railroad Company.

AMES.

At 1 o'clock the case of Gen. Ames, as Senator-elect from Mississippi, came up in order. Mr. Vickers argued the alleged declaration by Ames to become a citizen of Mississippi did not amount to anything, as no voluntary action on his part could be shown to make the intention valid.

HOUSE.

EDUCATION.

The bill reported yesterday by Mr. Arnell, from the Committee on Education and Labor, relative to a bureau of education, and in relation to the freedmen's bureau, was taken up.

MR. McNEELY, a member of the same committee, opposed the bill. He intimated that the manager of the freedmen's bureau had made a nice property by speculation with the funds of the bureau; that the House had constantly refused to adopt a resolution offered by Mr. Rogers, requiring an account of the disposal of funds; and charged that the real object of the bill was to cover up the freedmen's bureau and let it escape from examination by confounding it with the bureau of education.

The bill was further discussed by Messrs. Dockery, Shanks, Arnell, Hoar and other members till the close of the morning hour, when, the discussion being closed, Mr. Benjamin moved to lay on the table.

Messrs. Washburne, of Wisconsin, and Wood supported, and Mr. Maynard opposed the motion, which was rejected—83 against 92, and the bill went over until the next morning hour.

THE TEXAS DELEGATION.

MR. PAINE, from the Election Committee, reported that the credentials of the members elect from Texas were regular, and they were *prima facie* entitled to seats.

MR. BUTLER, of Mass., was opposed to the swearing in of one of the members elect, and read to the House various affidavits accusing him of whipping negro soldiers while he was Captain in the army, and of having boasted that he bribed a negro soldier to swear falsely before the military commission which tried him.

MR. VAN TRUMP asked whether the affidavits were ex parte.

MR. BUTLER admitted they were.

MR. VAN TRUMP submitted that they should not be used to affect the judgment of the House.

MR. SHANKS moved to refer the charges against Conner to the Committee on Elections.

MR. STEVENSON, member of the Committee on Elections, defended the report of the Committee, and charged that the objection made to Conner was, that he alone of the delegation was a Democrat, a bad Texan boy. That might be all true. He did not expect any very high specimens of Christian gentleness sent up here from Texas; but what had they to do with that? How did that affect Conner's right to a seat? The member from Massachusetts, who charged Conner on affidavits with subornation of perjury, had himself defended a member of the House for a greater crime. It was, in his judgment, a farce; and worse, it was a base partisan proceeding, and as such he denounced it.

["Good for you," from a Democratic member.]

MR. ORTH denounced the proceedings against Conner as most preposterous. He was a native of Indiana; had entered the army and served continuously until the close of the war, and then had been appointed Captain in the regular army, in which he had served till the time he had accepted the nomination as a candidate for Congress in Texas. Against him not a particle of suspicion could not be brought. Captain Conner was charged with being severe to his soldiers. If that was a disqualification, other members of the House might be ousted. It might exclude those who were attempting to exclude this young man from his seat. He was sorry Captain Conner came here the only Democratic carpet-bagger in Congress. Affidavits from newspapers were unworthy the attention of the House, and he hoped the House would promptly say so.

MR. DAWES said this was the first time an objection had been made to swearing a member elect because of unbecoming or improper conduct while not a member. While he [Dawes] was Chairman of the Committee on Elections statements and affidavits had been received as to the criminal conduct of a member from New York, and the committee had directed him to return them to the persons sending them, with a notice that that was a question between the member and his constituents, and, if they chose to be represented by the gentleman, it was their own business, and not the business of the Committee on Elections or of the House.

MR. BUTLER said he would not reply to the denunciation of his eloquent and impulsive friend from Ohio [Stevenson], that this was a partisan proceeding, because, with a majority of three-fourths in the House, one Democrat more or less was of no consequence. He had believed it his duty to bring to the attention of the House four affidavits, and he had read of officers and non-commissioned officers swearing to what Capt. Connor had said at a public meeting where he advocated the ground that he had whipped his negro soldiers and bribed them to commit perjury.

MR. GARFIELD asked if it would be safe to establish a rule of inquiry into the character of speeches made by candidates for Congress.

MR. BUTLER replied that his proposition was that the House could inquire into anything that ought to be inquired into. [Laughter.]

MR. STEVENSON—I would like to ask the gentleman one question.

MR. BUTLER—No, sir; I cannot yield to you at all.

MR. STEVENSON—I want information.

MR. BUTLER—I have not time to give you all you want. [Laughter.]

MR. STEVENSON—I don't believe the gentleman is competent to inform the House.

MR. BUTLER—Then why ask me? [Laughter.]

MR. STEVENSON—Because I believed you would refuse.

MR. BUTLER went on to say he had brought these affidavits to the attention of Captain Conner, and he had said he was not responsible for what he had said in a political speech to get voters.

The discussion, which at times became quite heated, was further carried on by Ingersoll, Shanks and Butler, of Massachusetts, against the right of Conner to a seat, and Hale, Stevenson, Poland, Schenck and Banks in favor of it.

MR. SHANKS said he had once sent Conner as a cadet to the Naval Academy, and he had been dismissed for utter worthlessness.

MR. STEVENSON alluded to the fact that the control of the subject had been taken from the Committee on Elections by the gentleman who generally took charge of everything. According to the argument of that gentleman [Butler], if anybody brought to the House *ex parte* affidavits taken in Virginia, New Orleans, or Texas, making charges against a member, he would have to be ousted from his seat and tried on the charges. He had heard some of the most outrageous charges made against sundry members of the House. He did not believe them. He didn't believe any member had ever taken a minister of the gospel and chained him in a chain-gang of negroes, and made them all work together like slaves. He didn't believe any member of the House had carried away the treasure of a whole city. [Laughter.] It was false if anybody said it, and he for one would spurn with contempt a man who would ask the House such a question. But if the House tried this question, it would have to try that.

MR. BUTLER—Will the gentleman let me say—

MR. STEVENSON—No, sir. I believe in *lex talionis*.

MR. BUTLER—That is, I gave you five minutes and you will not give me any.

MR. STEVENSON—The gentleman robbed the Committee on Elections of its whole time, and gave back five minutes. [Laughter.]

Finally discussion closed. The motion of Mr. Shanks was rejected and the four Texas members sworn in. Their names are W. T. Clark, J. C. Conner, E. Degener and G. W. Whitmore.

On motion of Mr. Orth Mr. Conner was allowed ten minutes for personal explanation, in which he attributed the opposition of Mr. Shanks to the fact that his (Conner's) father had been a prominent opponent of that gentleman in the convention that nominated him for Congress, and that he [Shanks] supposed he owned him because he had nominated him to the Naval Academy. As to Mr. Butler he said that with all that gentleman's talent and ability he had been forcibly impressed to-day with the conviction that he [Butler] had missed his calling, and that he would have made a much better character for himself in the profession of a low comedian.

The SPEAKER reminded the gentleman from Texas that his language was not parliamentary.

MR. BUTLER (disdainfully)—Oh, he didn't know anything better. [Laughter.]

MR. CONNER—I withdraw it.

MR. SHANKS remarked that the member from Texas had not told the House he was turned out the naval academy for utter worthlessness, and again added he was worthless.

The SPEAKER reminded Mr. Shanks that the gentleman from Texas was now a member of the House and that remarks in reference to him which were in order an hour ago were not in order now.

MR. SHANKS—I beg the pardon of the House, but not of the gentleman.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the tariff bill, and was addressed in support of it by Mr. Schenck, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. He congratulated the House on the closing of the discussion, which had been too general on generalities in general, and not particular enough on particulars in particular. He ridiculed the idea of free trade as a myth; also that of applying to the United States, with its great extent of country and variety of soil and climate, theories which had been applied to such insignificant spots of earth as England, France, Belgium, and Germany. They might as well undertake to fit a part of a great lusty, growing youth, in the full prime and vigor of life, of large stature, to a decrepid, worn-out, dwarfish old man.

The bill had been called the Schenck bill, and he had been held responsible for everything in it. That was not fair. If the committee had wanted to get up a bill which would be satisfactory to each member it would never report a tariff bill. There were many things in it which did not meet his approval, and which he would vote against. For instance, he had been for imposing twenty per cent. duty on coal, but a majority of the committee was not of the same opinion, and therefore the bill had been reported without any amendment on the subject, but leaving the duty as it now stands.

He had noticed that every man who had anything to protect was quite willing to have that protected, but was willing to fall in with the cry of free trade as to everything else. He understood it to be the intention of some members to move to recommit the bill or strike out the enacting clause. He reminded the House the effect of not passing the bill would be to leave the law as it now stands, and to which the pending bill was a great reduction. The bill, if passed, would effect a saving of $22,904,000 in taxation on the importations of last year, though it would not lessen the revenue to that amount, because of the increased consumption which would result from a reduction of duty.

If the bill were recommitted, the committee might vary the articles on which reduction had been made, tea, sugar, coffee, spices, etc., but would hardly recommend a reduction greater in amount, having due reference to the public debt and the public credit. The committee had set out with considering how much it could probably spare from the customs revenue, and had fixed the sum at $20,000,000. A close calculation, however, showed that on importations last year the reduction recommended amounted to nearly $23,000,000.

As a good deal had been said about iron, he would state frankly that he never had had the slightest desire to increase the tariff on various manufactures of iron, nor had the committee done so in this bill. The committee had merely changed the classification. Some things might be apparently higher, and some were lower, but the purpose of the committee had been to make duties more specific and to improve classification, but to keep the general average at about what it now was, and not by any means to advance it. The duty on pig-iron was reduced from $9 to $7 a ton. He explained in defense of the new classification of steel and sugar, the uniform duty on steel being fixed at 3½ cents per pound, instead of the present rate, 2¼ to 3, 3¼ and 3½, with 10 per cent. ad valorem; and the rates on sugar, which are now 3, 3½, 4, and 5 cents per pound, being fixed at 3 cents for the 3-cent and part of 3½-cent grades; 3 cents for part of 3½ and all 4-cent grades, and 4 for 5-cent grades.

He denied that this change was for the benefit of refiners, but claimed it would insure benefit to consumers. He repelled the charges that the pending bill would be prejudicial to agriculturists, and said there never had been a tariff bill proposed that looked so much to agricultural interests. Tariff was raised on flax and tow, and flaxseed, and castor beans, and hides and all raw material that could be produced in the country, against every influence brought to bear by manufacturers of oils and leather. He, therefore, denounced the crocodile tears of those who had been expressing so much sympathy for farmers.

He criticised the project of a tariff suggested by the American free trade league, and said that it must have had its paternity in England, because it did not propose to tax wines and silks of France and the products of Germany and Belgium. He had no objection to Great Britain, which was a great nation, but protested against her making a tariff for the United States. In conclusion, he said that the practical debate would take place on the details of the bill, and as that thing would come up the first to-morrow in the committee on the whole, he would invite them all to tea. [Laughter.]

The committee rose.

IRISH COLONIZATION.

MR. LOGAN introduced, at the request of a friend, a bill to incorporate the Irish Colonization Society. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

JAMES RIVER AND KANAWHA CANAL.

MR. STEVENSON introduced a resolution of inquiry, similar to that introduced by Mr. Willey in the Senate, relative to the practicability of the James river and Kanawha canal. Adopted.

GEN. THOMAS.

Departure of the Remains for Troy—The Route—Meetings and Resolutions, etc.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—The remains of Gen. Thomas, under escort of Col. Willard, a commissioned officer, and thirteen men, were forwarded East this morning. Minute guns were fired on the departure of the body for Oakland.

After impressive funeral ceremonies at the Lick House yesterday, Bishop Kep officiating, a meeting of the military and naval officers of this city was held. The chairman, Gen. Allen, and Commodore Middleton were instructed to address a letter to Mrs. Thomas, expressing the deep regret of the army and navy of this coast at the death of Gen. Thomas, and conveying on behalf of the officers sincere condolence in her affliction. It was also decided that the officers, individually and informally, would attend the remains from San Francisco to Oakland. Arrangements were perfected by which the body goes direct to Troy over the following roads: Central and Union Pacific, Burlington and Missouri, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, and New York Central.

CINCINNATI, March 31.—A meeting was held this afternoon of soldiers and citizens, in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, to take action in regard to the death of Gen. Thomas. Gen. Bates was called to the chair. Speeches were made by Judge Matthews, Gen. Durbin Ward, Judge Force, and Gens. Moody and Strong. Resolutions were then adopted, expressive of the loss the country has sustained.

ST. LOUIS, March 31.—At a meeting of the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Cumberland, and of other army societies held at General Schofield's headquarters this morning, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It having pleased Almighty God to remove from us Gen. George H. Thomas, our late beloved commander, as a testimonial of our appreciation of his goodness, greatness and exalted character, be it

Resolved, That in his death the country has lost one of the noblest exemplars of its institutions; the army one of its greatest chieftains; society one of its brightest ornaments, and the world a great and good man.

Resolved, That in him we recognize the model soldier, who, by his cool courage in action, infused in his troops heroic valor; by his wise generalship inspired all with unquestioning confidence; by his gentle consideration for his followers earned from them the endearing appellation of father, and by his modest demeanor, self-abnegation and patriotism won the hearts of his countrymen.

Resolved, That in our own grief we cannot forget the great affliction and bereavement of the widow, and we tender to her our most respectful sympathy and condolence.

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the widow of our deceased comrade and leader.

The meeting was numerously attended, and Gen. Schofield and others made feeling and appropriate remarks.

NASHVILLE, March 31.—The city Council of Nashville at a meeting last night adopted resolutions in honor of the memory of General Geo H. Thomas, and tendering sympathies to his widow and relatives.

CHICAGO, March 31.—The committee appointed yesterday to make arrangements for the memorial service to the late General Thomas met to-day at General Sheridan's headquarters. General Sheridan stated that the president of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad had tendered the committee such cars on that road as they might need to meet the remains at Omaha, and for conveying them to Troy, New York. A motion was adopted that the pastors of all the churches in this city be requested to deliver sermons before their various congregations next Sunday on the life and public services of the deceased.

It was also resolved that a public memorial address be delivered on the evening of the day on which the funeral obsequies shall be held in Troy.

Lieutenant General Sheridan, as senior Vice President of the Army of the Cumberland, has promulgated an official order announcing the death of General Thomas, and requesting that the usual badge of mourning be worn by the members of the society for thirty days.

UTAH.

Remonstrance of the Latter-day Saints Against the Cullom Bill—Defense of Polygamy.

SALT LAKE, March 31.—In a mass meeting held to-day the following remonstrance was adopted:

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

GENTLEMEN: It is with no ordinary concern that we have heard of the passage by the House of Representatives of the House bill No. 1,089, entitled a bill to aid in the execution of the laws in Utah, and for other purposes, commonly known as the Cullom bill, against which we desire to enter our earnest, unqualified protest, and appeal against its passage by the Senate of the United States or its reconsideration by the House of Representatives. We are sure you will bear with us while we present for your consideration some of the reasons why the bill should not become a law.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives: Of 150,000 estimated population of the Territory of Utah it is well known all except from five to ten thousand are members of the Church of Jesus Christ, Latter Day Saints, usually called Mormons. These are essentially the people of this Territory. They have settled it, reclaimed the desert waste, and cultivated it; subdued the Indians, opened means of communication, made roads, built cities, towns, settlements, established government, encouraged education, and brought into being a new State to add luster to the national galaxy of your glorious Union; and we the people who have done this are believers in the principle of plural marriage, or polygamy; not simply as elevating social religion, and a prevention of many evils which afflict our land, but as principles revealed by God, underlying our every hope of ultimate salvation and happiness and heaven.

We believe in the pre-existence of the spirits of men; that God is the author of our being; that marriage is ordained as the legitimate source by which mankind obtain an experience in his probation on the earth; that marriage relations exist and extend throughout eternity, and that without it no man can attain to an exaltation in the Celestial Kingdom of God. The revelation commanding the principle of plural marriage was given by God, through Joseph Smith, to the Church of Jesus Christ, or latter day saints. In the first paragraph is the following language: "Behold I reveal unto you a new and everlasting covenant; and if ye bide not that covenant, then are ye damned; for no one can reject this covenant and be permitted to enter by glory."

With this language before us we cannot view plural marriage in any other light than as the vital principle of our religion. Let religion appear in the eyes of others as it may, to us it is divine demand of equal force with any ever given by the Creator of the world to his children in the flesh. The bible confessedly stands in our nation as the foundation on which laws are based. It is the foundation on which our ideas of right and wrong are drawn, and it gives shape and force to our morality, yet it sustains plural marriage, and in no instance does it condemn that institution. Not only having, therefore, a revelation from God and the belief and practice of this principle obligatory upon us, we have the warrant of holy scripture, and the example of prophets and righteous men whom God loved, honored, and blessed, and it should be borne in mind that when this principle was promulgated, and the people of this territory entered upon its practice, it was not a crime. God revealed to us his divine word as contained in the bible which we had been taught to venerate and regard as holy and uphold it. There was no law applicable to us in making our belief or practice of it criminal. It is crime in this territory to-day, only by a law of 1862, passed long years after our adoption of this principle as a part of our religious faith. It is a fact that one proscription gives strength to another. What yesterday was the opinion is liable to-day to be the law. It is for this reason that we earnestly and respectfully remonstrate and protest against the passage of the bill now before the honorable Senate, feeling assured that while it cannot accomplish any possible good, it may result in a great amount of misery. It gives no alternative but the cruel one of rejecting God's command and abjuring our religion or disobeying the authority of the government we desire to honor and respect. It is in direct violation of the first amendment of reconstruction, which declares that Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof. It robs our priesthood of their functions and heaven-bestowed powers, and gives them to Supreme Court Justices, justices of peace and priests, whose authority we cannot recognize by empowering such as the only ones to celebrate marriages. As well might law prescribe who shall baptize for remission of sins or lay on hands for the reception of the Holy Ghost. It encourages fornication and adultery, for all such marriages would be decreed invalid and without any sacred or binding force by our community, and those thus united together would, according to their belief and religious convictions, be living in a condition of habitual adultery, which would bring the holy relation of marriage into disrepute and destroy the safeguards of chastity and virtue. It is unconstitutional in that it is in direct opposition to section 9, article 1, of the Constitution, which provides that no bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed. It destroys the right of trial by jury, providing for impaneling jurors composed of individuals recognized enemies to the accused, and of foreigners to a district where a case under it is to be tried, while the sixth amendment to the Constitution provides that in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right of a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the State or District wherein the crime is committed. It is contrary to the eighth amendment to the Constitution, which provides that excessive fines shall not be imposed, nor cruel and unnatural punishments inflicted.

It violates the eighth section, article one of the Constitution, which provides that Congress shall establish a uniform rule of naturalization throughout the United States, in that it provides in section 57 a new, unheard-of and special rule applicable only to the Territory of Utah. It is unrepublican in that section 10 places men ton unequal ground by giving one portion of citizens superior privileges over others because of their belief. It strips us in sections 17 and 26 of land we have reclaimed from barrenness and which we have paid the Government for; also of all possessory rights to which we are entitled as settlers. It authorizes by section 14 [illegible] criminals into distant military camps and prisons. It is most unjust, unconstitutional and proscriptive in that it disfranchises and proscribes American citizens for no act but simply believing in a plurality of wives, which the bill styles polygamy, bigamy or concubinage, even if they never practiced or design to practice it. It offers a premium for prostitution and corruption in that it requires in sections 11 and 12 husbands and wives to violate the holiest vows they can make and voluntarily bastardize their own children.

Section 21 declares marriage to be a civil contract and the officers who alone shall solemnize the rite, when our faith expressly upholds it as a sacred ordinance which can only be administered by those holding authority from heaven, thus compelling us to discriminate in favor of the officers appointed by the Government, and against the officers authorized by Almighty God. It takes away the rights of conscience, and deprives us of an ordinance upon the correct administration of which our happiness and eternal salvation depend.

It not only subverts religious liberty, but in sections 16 and 19 violates every principle of civil liberty and true republicanism, in that it bestows upon Governors authority to govern jails, prisons, remove their wardens and keepers, to appoint and remove probate judges, justices of the peace, judges of all elections, notaries public and sheriffs, clothing one man with despotic (and in this Republic unheard of) powers. It thus deprives the people of all voice in the government of a Territory, reduces them to abject vassalage, creates dangerous, irresponsible and centralized despotism, from which there is no appeal, and leaves their lives, liberties and every human right subject to the caprice of one man, and that man selected and sent here from afar.

It proposes in sections 11, 12 and 17 to punish American citizens, not for wrongs, but for acts sanctioned by God and practiced by His most favored servants, requiring them to call those bad men whom God chose for His oracles and delighted to honor, and even to cast reflections on the ancestry of the Saviour Himself. It strikes at the foundation of all republican government in that it dictates all opinions and belief, prescribes what shall and what shall not be believed by citizens, and assumes to decide on the validity of revelations from Almighty God of another existence.

It is disorganizing and reduces to a chaotic condition every precinct, city and county in the territory of Utah and substitutes no adequate organization. It subverts, by a summary process, nearly every law in our statute-books. It violates the faith of the United States, in that it breaks the original contract made with the people of this territory in its organic law, who were, at the time that compact was made, received as citizens from Mexican territory and known to be believers in the Church of Christ—Latter Day Saints.

We also wish your honorable bodies to understand that the Legislature of this territory has never passed any law affecting the primary disposal of soil, but only adopted regulations for controlling our claims and possessions, upon which improvements to the amount of a million dollars have been made this bill. Section 26 repeals the law of the territory containing said regulations, thereby leaving us no legal protection over our hard-earned possessions, accumulated labor of over twenty years, and exposing us to the mercy of land speculators and vampires.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives, this bill which would deprive us of religious liberty and every political right worth having, is not directed against the people of Utah as men and women, but against their holy religion eighteen years ago and ten years before the passage of the anti-polygamy act of 1862. One of our leading men, Elder Orson Pratt, was expressly deputed and sent to Washington to publish and lecture on the principles of plural marriage as practiced by us. He lectured frequently in that and other cities, published a paper for a length of time, in which he established by elaborate and convincing argument the divinity of the revelation commanding plural marriage, given through the prophet, Joseph Smith, and that the doctrine was sanctioned and indorsed by the highest Biblical authority for ten years before the passage of the act of 1862, and the principle was widely preached throughout the Union and the world, and universally known and recognized as the principle of our holy faith.

We are thus explicit in mentioning the fact that Patriarchal marriage has long been understood to be a cardinal principle of our religion. We would respectfully mention in this connection that, while hundreds of leading Elders have been in Eastern States and Washington, not one has been cited to appear as a witness before the Committee on Territories to prove that this principle is a part of our religion.

Gentlemen, well knowing that if that were established the proposed law would be null and void, because of its unconstitutionality, what we have done to enhance the glory of our country by pioneering, opening up and making inhabitable a vast western region, is before the nation, and should receive a nation's thanks, not a proscriptive edict to rob us of every right worth possessing, and of the very soil we have reclaimed and then purchased from the Government. Before this soil was United States territory we settled it, and 500 of our best men responded to the call of the Government in the war with Mexico and assisted in adding to the national domain.

When we were received into the Union our religion was known; our early officers, including our first Governor, were nearly all Mormons, for there were few others to elect from. We were treated as citizens possessing equal rights, and the original bond of agreement between the United States Government and the people inhabiting this territory conferred upon us the right of self-government in the same degree as is enjoyed by other territories in the Union. It declared that the power of the Legislature of this territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the Constitution of the United States, and the provisions of the organic act, and that the right of suffrage and holding office shall be exercised by citizens of the United States, including those recognized as citizens by treaty with the Republic of Mexico, concluded February 2d, 1848. This compact we have preserved inviolate on our part, and we respectfully submit that it is not in the power of any Legislature or Congress legally and constitutionally to abrogate and annul such agreement as the organic law which this bill proposes to do without the consent of both parties. Our property, lands and buildings, private and public, are to be confiscated, our rights of citizenship destroyed, our men and women subjected to excessive pains and penalties because we believe in and practice a principle taught by the Bible, commanded by divine revelation and sustained by Christians, the monarchies of Great Britain and France, among millions of their subjects in their territories of India and Algeria. We earnestly, we solemnly appeal to you not to permit this iniquitous, unjustly discriminating anti-republican measure to become a law, and that too in violation of the Constitution, by which 150,000 industrious, peaceable, and orderly people will be driven to desperate necessity, disobeying Almighty God, the Governor of the Universe, or of subjecting themselves to pains and penalties of this act which would be worse than death. We beseech of you, gentlemen, do not, by the passage of harsh and despotic measures, drive an inoffensive, God-fearing, and loyal people to desperation. We have suffered God knows how much in years past for our religion. We fled to these mountain-wilds to escape the ruthless hand of persecution, and shall it be said now that our Government, which ought to foster and protect us, designs to repeat, in the most aggravated form, the miseries we have been called upon to pass through before. What evidence can we give you that plural marriage is a part of our religion, other than what we have done by our public teachings and publishing for years past? If your honorable bodies are not satisfied with what we now present and what we have previously published to the world, we beseech you, in the name of our common country and those sacred principles bequeathed unto us by our revolutionary fathers, in the name of humanity, and in the name of Almighty God.

THE TURF.

Metairie Jockey Club Races at New Orleans.

[From the New Orleans Picayune.]

It has been our custom for many seasons, just before the meetings over the Metairie Course, to give our readers some practical and useful information connected with the turf. There has been no improvement in the matter of time since our last report, and the record which we subjoin, simply to refreshen memory, remains unchanged.

FASTEST TIME.

Fastest time at one mile, by Herzog, at Cincinnati, 1:43¼.

Fastest time at two miles, by Lancaster, at Louisville, 3:35¾.

Fastest time at three miles, by Norfolk, at San Francisco, 5:27¾.

Fastest time at four miles, by Lexington, at New Orleans, at 7:19¾.

Below we give a list of horses now in the Metairie stables. In point of number this list has not only never been equaled, but never approached, since the inception of racing in Louisiana. Among these horses are some of the best on the American turf, and unless some unforeseen and unexpected accidents, there must needs be a most brilliant meeting. More horses are coming, and it is not improbable that between eighty and one hundred thoroughbreds will be here.

STABLES.

Paul & Atchison's b. f. Milly Milton, by Lexington, dam Miss Morgan; b. h. Charlie Walker, by Lexington, dam by Burthune; b. c. Chickree, by Melbourn, dam by Star Davis; b. f. ——, by Lexington, dam by Sovereign; b. c. Morgan Scout, by John Morgan, dam Lizzie Morgan; b. c. Buck Reece, by Lexington, dam by Burthune; b. c. Hazard, by Lexington, dam by Heads I Say; c. m. ——, by Imp. Escape, dam Balmoral.

John Franklin's b. f. Lady Petrie, by Lexington, dam Ansel's dam; b. c. ——, by Lexington, dam Linda.

W. M. Montgomery's c. c. Harpoon, by Whale, dam by Doubloon; c. g. Wild Cat, pedigree unknown; b. c. ——, by Foreigner, dam Mary Farris.

W. R. Babcock's c. c. Helmbold, by Australian, dam Lavender; b. c. Pompy Payne, by Vandal, dam by Mahomet; c. c. ——, by Jack Malone, dam ——; c. c. ——, by Jack Malone, dam by Childe Harold; b. c. ——, by Whale, dam by Doubloon.

W. H. Chappell's b. h. King Tom, by Lexington, dam Toka; c. f. Alice Pool, by Titi, dam Ida; c. f. ——, by Uncle Vic, dam Liza Logan.

C. H. Hamilton's br. f. Shawnee, by Rebel, dam by Memnon; c. g. Jim Underwood, by Memnon, dam by Tempest.

Jas. Lupe's b. c. Restless, by Voucher, dam Ringlet by Ringold; b. c. Cupid, by Legal Tender, dam by Bonnie Laddie; c. f. Mary W., by Glendower, dam by ——; c. f. ——, by Derby, dam Ringlet by Ringold; b. c. Pollard, by Voucher, dam Yellow Bird.

E. Warwick's b. c. Deringer, by Rogers, dam by Engineer; b. c. Chalmette, by Daniel Boone, dam by Brown Dick; b. c. Everton, by Warfield, dam by Lexington; c. c. ——, by Lexington, dam Lizzie Mardis.

Wm. Brady's c. h. Abu Baker, by Mohamet, dam Rescue; c. c. Nat Griffin, by Revenue, dam by imp. Margrave; c. c. Captain Jenks, by Waterloo, dam by imp. Eclipse; b. f. Lizzie Trigg, by Blacklock, dam by Bill Cheatham.

James McCormick's c. f. Coquette, by Lexington, dam Susan Harris; b. c. Hamburg, by Lexington, dam by Churchill; c. f. Mary Foster, by Australian, dam Bay Flower.

George Cadwalader's c. m. Emma Marata, by Vandal, dam Fannie G.; b. c. ——, by Vandal, dam by Mohamet; br. f. ——, by Vandal, dam by Mahomet.

G. B. Yerson's c. g. Col. Roberts, by Rogers, dam by the Colonel; b. m. Betty Bay, by Australian, dam Betty Ward; b. g. Lancer, by Lexington, dam Schotish.

H. B. Foley's b. f. ——, by imp. Micky Free, dam Betty Ward.

James Conlisk's c. h. Victory, by Uncle Vic., dam Magnolia; b. g. Donavan, by Bullitin, dam unknown; b. h. Larkin, by Lexington, dam Magenta; c. h. Little Mac, by Eclipse, dam by Wetherbit.

A. Keene Richard's b. m. Carrie Atherton, by Lexington, dam, Glecira; bk. m. Kitty Free, by imp. Micky Free, dam Brown Kitty; b. c. Combination, by imp, Fazzeleto, dam by Whalebone; c. f. Lida Grissam, by Wardance, dam by Whalebone, c. f. Sister of Charity, by Wardance, dam Transylvania; b. c. Bodine, by Wardance, dam by Knight of St. George; c. f. ——, by Wardance, dam Transylvania.

W. H. Williamson's b. m. Sarah McDonald, by Glencoe, dam ——; b. c. John McDonald, by Brown Dick, dam Lady Stiffi; b. m. Fanny, by Voucher, dam by Sovereign.

W. H. Moran's b. g. Mitchell, by imported Micky Free, dam imported Sovereign.

James Thompson's br. m. Lobelia, by Bonnie Scotland, dam Capitola.

☞ The local taxation in Ireland, according to recent calculations, is much higher than in England. At a recent meeting of the Board of Guardians of North Dublin it was asserted that the method of comparison on the basis of population was erroneous. According to this plan, the local taxation amounts to $2 20 per head in Ireland, and $1 86 in England. Taking the value of the property taxed as the basis, the local taxation amounts in Ireland to 21½ per cent., and in England to 20 per cent. In Ireland the local taxation is increasing with startling rapidity.

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River News

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Cincinnati	GEN. BUELL	10 A. M.
Cincinnati	UNITED STATES	4 P. M.
Henderson	MORNING STAR	5 P. M.
White River	LEGAL TENDER	12 M.

ARRIVALS—March 31.

Ben Franklin, Cin.	Gen. Lytle, Cin.
Leonora, Madison.	Rose Hite, Head.
Shamrock, St. Louis.	Nellie Rogers, Cin.
Savannah, Cin.	St. Mary's, N. O.
Minneola, Cin.	

DEPARTURES—March 31.

Ben Franklin, Cin.	Gen. Lytle, Cin.
Leonora, Madison.	Rose Hite, Head.
Shamrock, Cin.	Nellie Rogers, St. Louis.
Minneola, Memphis.	John Kilgour, N. O.

THE WEATHER for the past two days has been warm, rainy, gloomy and altogether disagreeable, and at 6 p. m. yesterday it was still raining, with but little prospect of its quitting. The river was rising yesterday evening at the rate of ¾ of an inch per hour, with 21 feet 9 inches in the canal and 19 feet 9 inches in the chute, with 66 feet space under the bridge for passing steamboats. Freights have become quite scarce to all points, and rates are a little shaky.

The Morning Star will leave the Portland wharf for Henderson to-day at 5 p. m.

The Sam J. Hale will arrive to-morrow from Memphis, bound for Cincinnati.

The Peytona and barges backed out yesterday, with a very fair trip for New Orleans.

The Kenton will be down to-morrow and leave for New Orleans at 12 m.

The Kate Robinson is due to-day from St. Louis, on her way to Cincinnati.

The Legal Tender will be in early this morning, and will receive freight for Memphis and White river, leaving at 12 m. to-day.

The Wauanita, from Cincinnati, en route for New Orleans, was hourly looked for last evening.

The Raven and barges passed down night before last with about 1,700 tons of freight for St. Louis.

Mr. John S. Jones has fully recovered from his recent illness, and resumed his duties in the office of the Minneola.

The General Buell and the United States are the mail-line packets for Cincinnati to-day, leaving at 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.

The fine steamer Virginia, Captain Charles Schultz, will leave the Portland wharf to-morrow evening at 5 p. m. for New Orleans.

The Wildcat passed over the the falls yesterday, with a tow of coal for Cumberland river.

The Blue Wing, from Kentucky river, and the Leonora, from Madison, will be at the city wharf to-morrow morning.

The Minneola landed at the city wharf yesterday, and added considerable freight and people, and then passed down over the falls for Memphis.

Mr. Wm. E. French, who has just returned from the East, purchased, while in New York, a magnificent Brussels carpet for the steamer Idlewild.

There is a very dangerous break at the head of Widow Baird's Island. Steamboats would do well to move slowly and cautiously in the crossing above the newly cut bar.

The Robert Moore of the Nashville Packet Company's Line, will be at the city wharf to-morrow morning, and leave punctually at 12 m. for Cumberland river.

The Anna, Capt. O. P. Shinkle, of the old reliable St. Louis express line, will arrive to-morrow morning, and leave for St. Louis at 12 m. punctually.

The towboat Mary Ann come in yesterday from above, with a tow of coal for Horner, Wood & Co., at Vicksburg. She will leave to-day.

The Savannah passed up over the falls yesterday en route to Pittsburg. She added here 550 bbls cement, 400 empty bbls, and a lot of miscellaneous freight.

The steamer John Kilgour did not leave for New Orleans on Wednesday evening, but got off yesterday evening at 5 o'clock with a very slim trip.

The Norman, from Cincinnati, landed at the city wharf yesterday and put off here 97 bbls oil and added 25 or 30 tons of miscellaneous freight, and passed down the falls for Evansville.

The St. Mary's arrived at the Portland wharf yesterday from New Orleans. She will lower her chimneys this morning and pass over the falls, and land at the city wharf to receive freight for Pittsburg.

The Shamrock, from St. Louis, on her way to Cincinnati, landed at the city wharf and [illegible] 100 green hides, 7 bales stock, 10 kegs shot, 80 [illegible] lead, 50 bags rye, 3 boxes glass, one iron safe, 2 barrels whisky and 2 hogsheads of tobacco.

The Simpson Horner and Dick Fulton finished putting their tows over the falls yesterday, and will leave to-day. The Fulton goes with her tow to New Orleans, for Horner, Wood & Co., and the Horner to Natchez, for Captain Packer.

The price paid for laborers on the Missouri and upper Mississippi river boats is about as follows: Deck hands, $35 per month; roustabouts, $50 per month; for lower rivers, $45 and $50 per month; and yet it is difficult, at these extravagant prices, for boats to secure crews. A large influx of steamboat laborers from the South, as the warm weather approaches, will soon settle this difficulty.

The captain of the burnt steamer C. H. Durfee telegraphed on Wednesday to the insurance agents at St. Louis that she can be put in complete repair for $10,000. Whether the underwriters will accept of this proposition or sell the boat for "what she will bring" depends entirely upon their future knowledge of the real condition of the wreck.

From the Huntsville (Ala.) Democrat of Tuesday we clip the following: "We are informed that some day last week the U. S. Revenue Inspector for this district seized the Tennessee river steamers Ida and Emma, the former owned by Captain Matt. Todd, the latter by J. J. Hines (Radical State Senator from Morgan county, U. S. Mail contractor, and would-be occupant of the Hon. Wm. C. Sherrod's seat in Congress), for failure to take out a license from the U. S. Government, and because the boats were alleged to have no safety valves to their boilers, and no life-preservers, and to be unsafe generally; and that the boats are locked up at Decatur for an indefinite time."

The Memphis Appeal, of the 30th ult., says: "Captain George W. Cheek left for the Ohio river yesterday to contract for a new packet for the Memphis and Friar's Point trade. She is to be a clipper, and will be the fastest steamer that ever turned a wheel, if power and model can make her so, and will be fitted up, without regard to expense, as a passenger packet. She will be 175 feet long, 31 feet beam, 6 feet hold, with 22-inch cylinders. Captain Cheek intends to give the people along the river below as fine a steamer as runs in any trade, knowing that they can appreciate one. The new boat will be out in a short time, and will be an honor to our city as well as a credit to her liberal and public-spirited owner."

The St. Louis Times of the 30th says: Some material changes have been made in our lower river freight rates, and we republish the list, so that our shippers may understand them. It will be seen that corn, salt and hay are charged by the hundred pounds:

TO NEW ORLEANS.

Flour, &c., per bbl.	$ 85
Pork per bbl.	1 00
Whisky per bbl.	2 25
Corn per 100 lbs.	30
Oats per 100 lbs.	25
Hay per 100 lbs.	50
Heavy freight per 100 lbs.	35

TO VICKSBURG.

Flour per bbl.	75
Pork per bbl.	1 00
Whisky per bbl.	2 25
Corn, oats, bacon and all heavy freight per 100 lbs.	35
Hay per 100 lbs.	00

TO MEMPHIS.

Flour per bbl.	50
Pork per bbl.	75
Whisky per bbl.	1 75
Hay per 100 lbs.	40
Corn per 100 lbs.	25
Heavy freight per 100 lbs.	30

The New Orleans Times of the 29th ult. says: "By the arrival yesterday of the Ouachita river packet Governor Allen we learn that the Red river packet Jefferson, Captain George W. Rea, caught fire in one of her tiers of cotton on the larboard guard, on Sunday morning, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock, one mile above the mouth of Black river, or Red river, and, notwithstanding the untiring efforts of the passengers and crew, the boat and cargo of 835 bales (less about 25 or 30) soon became a total loss. As soon as the fire was discovered, which was occasioned by a spark from the chimney (as it could not be accounted for in any other way), the crew commenced throwing overboard the [illegible] of cotton, and partially succeeded for a time in subduing the flames, and while thus engaged the fire broke out afresh. When this took place, the only [illegible] to the bank, [illegible] pilot succeeded in doing, and the officers, crew and passengers all managed to get off. There were no lives lost. A portion of the passengers' [illegible], baggage, and some of the officers' effects were lost. The steamer Walter B. Dance, a St. Louis and Red river packet, was passing at the time of the fire, and took on board the passengers and crew of the Jefferson, and brought them to the wharfboat at the mouth of Red river, where they embarked for this city on board the steamer Gov. Allen. The Jefferson was a new boat, built expressly for the Red river trade, and was in her first season.

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURG, March 31, M.—The Monongahela is falling with 11 feet water in the channel. The Allegheny 12 feet and falling slowly. At Brownsville [illegible] feet and falling. At Oil City 3 feet [illegible] and rising. The Juniata, from Cincinnati, has arrived, and leaves again at [illegible] o'clock on her return trip. The Sioux City leaves for Fort Benton to-night. She has engagements for freight at Wheeling. The new Northern line steamers Lake Superior and Red Wing leave here for St. Paul on the [illegible] of April, respectively. The following are additional coal shipments for Cincinnati: J. T. Drove, with [illegible] bushels. For Louisville: [illegible] and [illegible], with [illegible]000 bushels coal and 25,000 bushels coke. Other shipments will be made Saturday. [illegible] on the landing moderate. Raining. Ther. 50.

PITTSBURG, March 31, P. M.—It has been raining nearly all day. The Monongahela has 11 feet, and falling. Arrived—Glendale. Departed—Juniata.

CINCINNATI, March 31, M.—The river is still rising. Weather cloudy; more rain to-day; ther. 50.

CINCINNATI, March 31, P. M.—The river has risen one foot in the last 24 hours, with 36 feet in the channel and 50 feet space under the bridge. High boats cannot pass under the bridge now with their chimneys lowered. Weather rainy. Business very dull. Arrived—Arlington, from Pittsburg; Major Anderson, from Wheeling; Silver Moon, from Memphis; Leonidas, from New Orleans; Far West, from Pittsburg. Departed—Legal Tender, for White river; Far West, for Fort Benton.

EVANSVILLE, March 31.—The weather is cloudy and cool. Mercury 50 to 56. The river has risen 4 feet. Port list—Quickstep, Cairo and return; Fayette, Henderson and return; Pine Bluff, to Cannelton; Lawrence, Cincinnati to Nashville, 12 m.; Tarascon, to Louisville and return, [illegible] p. m.; Falls City, Louisville to Bowling Green, 1 p. m.; Champion, Cincinnati to St. Louis, 3 p. m. The packets all had good trips. The Lawrence and Champion were full; the Champion discharged and added largely. The Lewellyn is getting a fair trip for Memphis.

NASHVILLE, March 31.—The river is rising; 16 feet on Harpeth shoals. The weather is cold and rainy. Arrived—Talisman, from Cairo.

CAIRO, March 31.—Tyrone, Nashville packet, 3 p. m.; Continental, New Orleans to St. Louis, 12; Tom Jasper, New Orleans to St. Louis, 12; Phil Sheridan, Pittsburg to St. Paul, 5 a. m.; St. Joe, Memphis to St. Louis, 6; Grand Era, New Orleans to St. Louis, 6; Powell, Cincinnati to New Orleans 10; Carrie Brooks, Cincinnati to Leavenworth, 10; Raven, St. Louis and return, M; City of Cairo, St. Louis to Memphis, 1 p. m.; H. Clay Wilson, St. Louis to Pomeroy, 2; Robt. E. Lee, Louisville to Cairo, 2; Kate Robinson, St. Louis to Cincinnati, 4; Julia, St. Louis to Vicksburg, 6; David Watts, St. Louis to Tenn. river, 8; Sam Orr, Evansville packet, 7; Great Republic, St. Louis to New Orleans, 7. River rose 22 inches. Showery. Mercury 54.

ST. LOUIS, March 31.—Port list—Arrived—Lucy Bertram, and Kellogg and barges, New Orleans; Belle Memphis, Memphis; Pembina, Muscatine; Schuyler, Peoria; Harry Johnson, Keokuk. Departed—Mollie Able, and Bee and barges, for New Orleans; Minneapolis, Lake Pepin; Harry Johnson, Keokuk; City of Alton, Vicksburg; Schuyler, Peoria. The river is rising rapidly; rain all day, with no prospect of stopping to-night.

ST. LOUIS, March 31.—The rain storm continues, and the river is rising quite rapidly, with a prospect of high water. All the upper streams are swelling. The steamer Minneapolis left to-day for the foot of Lake Pepin, with some prospects of getting through and reaching St. Paul.

MEMPHIS, March 31.—Cloudy and cool. River rose 3 inches. Arrived: Robt. Burns, from Cincinnati. Departed: Belle St. Louis, Dacca, and Colorado, for St. Louis; Louisville, for Louisville; Olive Branch and Strader, for New Orleans; Gray, for Arkansas.

VICKSBURG, March 30.—Up: Groesbeck. Down: Carroll.

VICKSBURG, March 31.—Up: Bismarck, Arthur, Indiana, and Wicks. Down: Edinburg, Dexter, and Longworth.

NEW ORLEANS, March 30.—Arrived: Belle Vernon, Mohawk, Mollie Ebert, and Ames. Departed: Wicks and Houston.

NEW ORLEANS, March 31.—Arrived: Glasgow and Sallie. Departed: Thompson Dean, Belle Lee, Belle Vernon, and Tom Reese.

Railway News.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

SHORT-LINE RAILROAD.

Leave.		Arrive.
10:00 A. M.	Cincinnati and Eastern Mail (Daily except Sunday.)	9:45 night
2:55 P. M.	Cincinnati and East'n Express Daily.	12:03 P. M.
11:10 P. M.	Cincinnati and East'n Express (Daily except Saturdays.)	5:00 A. M.

UNION RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT TICKET OFFICE, *Corner Fourth and Main Sts.*

Correct information given in regard to all routes. Telegraph in same office.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Leave.		Arrive.
7:30 A. M.	No. 1 Memp. & Nash. Mail, (Daily except Sunday.)	10:00 P. M.
4:00 P. M.	No. 3 New Orleans Exp. (Daily.)	9:30 A. M.
12:30 A. M.	No. 5 Nashville Expr. (Daily.)	1:35 P. M.
5:30 A. M.	No. 13 Mt. Vernon Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	2:05 P. M.
3:15 P. M.	No. 17 Bardstown Ac. (Daily except Sundays.)	8:30 A. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R.

Will arrive and depart from Bridge Depot, commencing with No. 18 New York Express, at 10 a. m., as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
6:40 A. M.	No. 3 Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	7:10 A. M.
10:00 A. M.	No. 17, New York Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	12:35 P. M.
2:10 P. M.	No. 5, Express. (Daily.)	3:35 P. M.
10:40 P. M.	No. 7, Night Express. (Daily except Saturday.)	11:45 P. M.
	Sunday special from Indianapolis	1:40 P. M.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO R. R.

9:30 A. M.	No. 3, Chic. Mail & Exp., (Daily except Sunday.)	7:00 P. M.

CINCINNATI U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

Morning Mail Boat	[illegible]	[illegible]
Evening Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
On Sunday	[illegible]	[illegible]

Pullman and excursion party left Mobile last night for Atlanta, via Corinth, in continuance of their tour through the United States for the arrangement of car routes.

Mr. Robert Bliss, Assistant Superintendent of the C. C. C. & I. railroad, arrived in the city yesterday. Mr. B. has been on an extensive tour through the South on business connected with his road.

On Saturday last only two and one-half miles of track remained to be laid to connect the western division of the Terre Haute, Indianapolis and St. Louis railroad with the eastern division at Terre Haute. Before the end of the week the work will be finished, and cars will run through from Indianapolis to St. Louis on the new line. A gentleman who has recently traveled over a portion of this road in Illinois pronounces it the firmest and smoothest new road he has ever seen.

The Knoxville Whig, of Tuesday, says: "Gen. N. B. Forrest, President of the Tennessee and Alabama railroad, reached our city Sunday, and remained over till the eleven o'clock train yesterday. His principal business was to perfect contracts for the manufacture in this city of railroad spikes, and for the purchase of hydraulic cement. He, as a true Southern representative, proposes to encourage and foster home manufactures. May his shadow never grow less. He left the city on the Eastern train for the city of New York, on business for his road."

Under orders of President Weir, Chief Engineer Turner and his corps will commence, this week, a continued survey of the Owensboro and Russellville route, beginning at Sacramento via Greenville, Russellville and Adairsville, to the Tennessee line; thence returning on an air line from Russellville to South Carrollton and Livermore. This is a very important move, and we feel assured will result in awakening the energetic interest of the people along the entire route to the great importance of this future highway not only to themselves but the people of the neighboring sections.

The work of relaying the track of the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad with new iron, south of the Decatur railroad crossing, was commenced Monday afternoon. About fifty hands are engaged on the performance of this labor, and are laying about one mile per day. The new iron is of the fish bar pattern, much heavier and more durable than the old style of chair-rail now used. There is a gap of about six miles only to be laid, when the road will have one hundred miles of the new rail, extending nearly as far south as Wartrace, Tennessee. A large number of new ties will be put in, and the track through to Chattanooga will be repaired and improved generally.

We learn that the work on the Owensboro end of the Owensboro, Russellville and Nashville railroad is progressing, with fair prospects of a train running on the first twenty miles early in the summer. The prospects of the road are quite flattering. With a capital stock of $1,300,000, and with a line upon which the grading is quite light, running through the Green river country, one of the finest sections of Kentucky, abounding in coal and tobacco, we see no reason why it should not be built to the State line, at Adairsville, within the next eighteen months. From thence to Springfield, only ten miles, can certainly be built by Tennessee, and by the issuance of $1,000,000 of first mortgage bonds, the road can be thoroughly equipped. It will surely pay, for no road running through boundless fields of coal, if properly managed, has ever failed to pay, and pay well. We hope soon to hear of work being commenced on the south end, so that a supply of coal for our next winter's use may be secured from its coal fields.

The Cairo Bulletin says there is every reason to believe that a railroad to connect Cairo with the Mobile and Ohio road, at a point about twenty-five miles south of Columbus, Kentucky, will be constructed. There is a charter under which this road can be built (indeed, there are two), granted by the Legislature of Kentucky, and the necessity of the road to the Illinois Central has been recognized by the President of that company, who, in his last annual report, recommends to the stockholders its early construction. Indeed, the officers of the Central are alive to the importance of this connecting link; and, we have reason to believe, the present visit of the President and Superintendent of the road to Mobile is with the object of seeing what can be done in regard to the proposed enterprise. Cairo has a duty to perform in this matter, and should aid the Illinois Central, instead of throwing impediments in its way. The road, we believe, will be built in a short time. St. Louis is already nervous concerning the enterprise, and is talking about fast freight cars from St. Louis to Mobile, the favor shown to Cairo by the M. and O. road, and the impossibility of building up a trade with the South, unless the city can get possession of that thoroughfare. Now, if Cairo should step in and bag the game, St. Louis would have greater reason to set up a wail and scatter around her maledictions upon her more enterprising rivals.

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 1, 1870.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE DAILY.

[illegible]

THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL.

[illegible]

THE WEEKLY.

[illegible]

PAYMENTS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

[illegible]

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

(Eight lines of solid agate to constitute a square.)

Daily Courier-Journal.

FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES—$1 50 per square for each insertion.

[illegible]

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $1. Special notices, items, &c., double the rates of daily.

Rejected articles will not be returned to writers, and all news matter which is used will be paid for, if the charge be specified by the correspondents.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

School trustees throughout the State are elected on Saturday.

License or no license is the point in the Glasgow municipal election.

Harrison County Court is asked to appoint an inspector of weights and measures.

The Owensboro Histrionic Society give their first entertainment on Wednesday next.

Twenty-one recent African converts were immersed in the Ohio at Owensboro on Sunday last.

There is not much doing in mules in Paris. On Tuesday fifteen broke mules sold at from $180 to $260.

Mr. John A. Tribble, of Nicholas county, has a calf eleven months old, whose weight is 1,120 pounds.

Isham Howard, a colored man, and a preacher among his own race for forty years, died in Owensboro on Sunday.

Mr. Thomas Maupin, of Glen's Fork, Adair county, in jumping from his horse a few days ago broke his leg in two places.

The Scottsville troubles have subsided, the insurrectionary forces have withdrawn, and peace has been declared on the border.

W. M. Boyd, of Barren county, is suing for the custody of his infant daughter, whom, he alleges, Christopher Robinson unlawfully detains.

The bridge over Stony run, on the Covington and Dry creek turnpike, where a woman lost her life about a month ago, has been repaired.

Lewis McQuown, Esq., editor of the Glasgow Times, owing to professional engagements, withdraws from the race for County Attorney.

G. W. Calvert and J. P. Price, two Webster-county Kuklux, who have just served out a sentence of one year's imprisonment in the Paducah jail, were discharged on Monday.

A young gentleman of Flemingsburg and a young gentleman of Carlisle were each fined five dollars and cost, on Tuesday, for driving through Mr. John Clay's land, in Nicholas county. The land is posted.

A gentleman who has traveled through the greater part of McCracken county lately reports the prospects of the wheat crop better than for some years past; also that planters are making preparations to plant tobacco extensively this season.

Wm. Turner, a fugitive from justice from Hart county, was shot and killed on Thursday last in Adair county by Ed. McGinnis. The two men had had a difficulty some time previous and Turner had threatened to kill McGinnis, when the latter armed himself and shot Turner on sight.

On Saturday last a meeting was held in Sharpsburg to take steps towards the formation of a new county out of portions of Bath, Nicholas, Bourbon and Montgomery counties, having Sharpsburg as its county seat. After discussion it was resolved to adjourn to the second Saturday in April.

Jesse Blankenship, another revolutionary soldier, died in Russell county a few days since. He lived to the remarkable age of 113 years, having been born in the year 1757. This old hero of the ever-memorable struggle for American independence survived all his children save one, and leaves a number of great great grand-children to perpetuate the name of Blankenship.

A young man by the name of Lawless, in the employ of Messrs. Helm & Co., in Russell county, was dangerously wounded a few days ago while in the act of removing a slab from a circular saw. The saw first struck his arm near the elbow and running nearly to the first joint of the thumb, tearing off the flesh and severing the tendons and veins in a most horrible manner.

A Democratic primary election for nominating county officers will be held in Harrison and Montgomery counties on Saturday next. In Harrison all the candidates for sheriff have withdrawn except H. E. Shawhan and Thos. Bessman. Four candidates are yet up for judge, to wit: Judge Curry, Dr. Hodges, Cale. West, and Henry Haviland. P. Waerritt, for clerk, and A. Perrin, for attorney, have no opposition, but for the minor offices there are hosts of contestants.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Stone county, Mo., has no lawyer.

Memphis has had the first mosquito of the season.

Gov. Alcorn recommends the enlargement of the Mississippi Lunatic Asylum.

The Governor of Mississippi has appointed Thursday, April 21st, as a day of thanksgiving.

Willie, a son of John Glassford, of Carthage, Missouri, has been appointed a cadet at West Point.

The woolen mills at Spencersburg, Pike county, Mo., are among the largest in the State.

The Charleston post-office sends about 400 letters to the dead-letter office in Washington every week.

A colored woman, near Lexington, Va., gave birth the other day to twins—one black, the other white.

The editor of the Galveston News has been presented with a twenty-pound cabbage head of native growth.

Mr. John T. Butler, of Charlotte, N. C., has in his possession a mad-stone for which he has refused $5,000.

The Freedmen's Academy in Houston, Texas, has 270 students. Many were turned away for want of teachers.

A large coal mine has been discovered five miles from Ash Grove, in Greene county, Mo., and on the line of the Fort Scott road.

The Chinese laborers on the Texas Central railroad drink no water during the day, but keep one hand busy handing around tea.

Hon. John B. Cooper, of Linn, Mo., while hauling saw-logs one day last week, accidentally broke one of his legs just above the ankle.

D. D. G. M. Samuel Russell has been holding in St. Joseph, Mo., for a week past, a lodge of instruction for the Masonic fraternity of that city.

Mr. Emmett Cockrell, son of Colonel Sterling Cockrell, of Nashville, died of congestion at Pine Bluff, Ark., on the 27th instant, where he was planting.

B. H. Oliver, a porter at Morgan & Co.'s drug store, in Kansas City, Mo., drank tincture of aconite for brandy, on Saturday afternoon, for bowel complaint, and in almost three hours his bowels had ceased to trouble him altogether.

The citizens of Cleveland, N. C., held a meeting recently and adopted resolutions protesting against the invasion of their township by Scott's marauding militiamen. Gov. Scott, of South Carolina, is requested to govern himself accordingly.

P. Clever, a German blacksmith of Goliad, Texas, has invented eleven improvements to the sewing machine, and received his patents for the same. Mr. Clever has gone to New York with the purpose of engaging in the manufacture of his various patents.

George Tibbitts, of Newton's, announces the discovery of a wonderful cave in McDonald county, Mo., which is supposed to be of an extent surpassing that of any similar subterranean wonder. The result of his explorations will be made known in a few days.

The case of C. K. Marshall vs. the city of Vicksburg, regarding the ownership of portions of the river front, has been decided by the United States District Court at Jackson. The decision gives the city the right and title to the landings, and allows Dr. Marshall about $7,000 for certain damages, interest, etc.

A man named Mullins was put in jail at Iuka, Miss., last week for horse-stealing, and at night some scoundrels attempted his release. The citizens pitched into the scoundrels and a regular melee ensued, in which thirty or forty shots were fired and the enemy repulsed, with the probable wounding of several.

The official journal of Louisiana publishes the act passed at the late session of the Legislature, and approved by the Governor, creating a new parish in that State, to be called the parish of Cameron. It has been taken out of the Southern portion of the parish of Calcasieu and the southwestern portion of the parish of Vermillion.

Says the San Antonio (Texas) Express of a late date: "From Mason, San Saba, and the Llano come accounts of murder and outrages by the Comanches. Our frontiers in every direction are now being raided upon by these savages, who seem to consider poor Texas as their prey. The organization of ranger companies is imperatively demanded."

A gentleman from Texas has made arrangements with a number of owners of grazing lands in Fauquier and Loudoun counties, Va., for pasturing 4,000 head of cattle from the former State. The first instalment of 400 head will arrive about the first of April, and the remainder immediately after date, as fast as railroad transportation can be had for them.

A mania for protesting against reconstruction seems to have seized upon everybody in Nashville, and everybody over and above twenty-one years of age is now getting his name in the papers to his heart's content. The dearth of amusements for some time has deprived many of the precious privilege of appending their names in acknowledgment of dramatic talent, and until recently there has been nothing but the police court or the letter list to fall back upon.

Whittemore wilts. Mr. Feriter, of Sumter, writes to a brother member of the South Carolina Legislature, John A. Chesnut, congratulating him on his success in preventing Whittemore from speaking at Camden. Feriter tells Chesnut that "the respectability of the Republican party must be sustained," which is a bad omen for the clerical carpet-bagger. On Wednesday Whittemore harangued his constituents at Georgetown, and was followed by Senator Rainey (colored), who laid bare the sophistries of the trader in cadetships in an able and interesting speech.

The Weatherford (Texas) Times of the 19th gives an account of an attack of a party of about fifteen Indians upon the house of Mr. Fuller Millsap, who lives about sixteen miles west of Weatherford. Thos. Landrum, an employe of Mr. Millsap's, was killed. After an hour's hard fighting, the Indians were driven off, with one killed and several wounded. During the engagement arrows and bullets flew thick and fast around and even in the dwelling, some of which came near wounding Mrs. Millsap and her daughter, the latter of whom, with great courage, exposed herself to the enemy's fire by carrying arms and munitions to her father and brother.

Under the caption, "The Southron's Rock of Truth," the Mobile Tribune says this: "He who entices, or attempts to entice the people of the conquered South to assume any responsibility for, or to meddle with the corrupt and despotic government of our Northern conquerors, does, through ignorance, or with traitorous intent, and to the full measure of attained success, undermine Southern unity, degrade Southern manhood, vitiate Southern sentiment, mongrelize and debase Southern character, condemn the Confederate record, and convert proud Southrons into unprincipled mercenaries seeking service under Tammany or Faneuil Hall leaders, as hopes of spoil may decide them."

We publish a letter from Lancaster, Kentucky, giving the particulars of the killing of BERRY by a party of masked marauders. It will be observed that the murdered man was a Confederate. Who the murderers were we know not, but, whoever they were, they ought to be hunted down, arrested, tried and punished. This sort of villainy must stop.

We publish a letter this morning from the Hon. THOMAS C. McCREERY, concerning the report which has been floating about loosely for some time that he recommended Gen. BURBRIDGE for office. The Senator denies this emphatically, and calls upon Governor STEVENSON, whom he considers the author of the rumor, to prove or disavow it. We suppose the Governor will do the latter.

We noticed some time ago that the gory GEARY, of Pennsylvania, had set up an organ at Harrisburg called the "Daily Topic." Well, the "Daily Topic" is hammering away, as old SAM HOUSTON would say, "right smartly." But the topic daily of this "Daily Topic" is GEARY—nothing but GEARY—the battles that he has fought—the blood that he has spilled—the victories that he has won. It is needless to add that GEARY is the candidate of the "Daily Topic" for President.

We publish a sketch of the remarks delivered by the Hon. J. S. GOLLADAY, last Monday, at Russellville. Mr. GOLLADAY says that the COURIER-JOURNAL sounded the key-note against him, and that all the other Democratic papers in the State fell into line. He gives us more than our due. We sounded no key-note. We thought that, under the circumstances, we let him off very lightly. He also says that the COURIER-JOURNAL opposed his original nomination for Congress. It is proper to remind him that at that time the COURIER-JOURNAL was not in existence.

President GRANT writes neither English nor common sense. In his Fifteenth amendment message of Wednesday he utters the grammatical absurdity that "Institutions like ours, in which all power is derived directly from the people, must depend mainly upon their intelligence, patriotism and industry." And adds: "I call the attention, therefore, of the newly-enfranchised race to the importance of their striving in every honorable manner to make themselves worthy of their new privilege." Does the President know of any dishonorable manner in which the race can make themselves worthy of their new privilege?

A letter from Hon. BOYD WINCHESTER, which we publish this morning, throws some light on the Port of Entry question. Mr. WINCHESTER, who writes from Cleveland, where he has been confined to a sick room, explains that before he quitted Washington he took every precaution that the interests of Louisville might not be neglected nor set aside, leaving the business finally with his colleague, the Hon. J. PROCTOR KNOTT. The health of Mr. WINCHESTER, however, is sufficiently improved to justify the hope of his speedy return to his seat, when he will take charge of the matter himself. Meanwhile Mr. KNOTT will look after it, and it could be in no better keeping.

General HARDIE, said to be a member of SHERIDAN'S staff, has written, for publication, a private letter to "Dear ——," in which he defends the Piegan massacre—very feebly, it is true, but he does the best he can. He says SHERIDAN sent him out to Montana to find out whether the Indians ought to be "struck" or not. "I, after much thought," he tells us, "concluded that the Piegans ought to be punished to check them, but I submitted the whole case to my chief and took his orders, these I communicated to BAKER, and I left." The Piegans hadn't done a thing that deserved punishment, but they looked very much like a parcel of Indians that intended to do something, and therefore deserved slaughter. Accordingly, having obtained SHERIDAN'S consent to the massacre, HARDIE ordered BAKER to charge the camp, regardless of the small-pox, and then, requesting his mother to let him know when the battle was over, he left. And this is all that HARDIE seems to know about it.

The New York World makes a telling point upon the shrieking sisterhood. It has discovered a curious but a most undoubted connection between the Piegan massacre and female suffrage. Civilization is horror-struck at the butchery of Indian women. Why? Because they were women. Humanity recognizes a claim in them that is not recognized in men, and this recognition, which is better than suffrage, lets in a flood of light upon the situation of womanhood. Civil and political society is based upon the capacity for military service which protects it, and until women can bear arms they must be necessarily and upon an essential point inferior in the state to men. They may serve as judges and jurors, but can do neither the arresting nor the hanging of criminals. They may sit in Congress and declare war, but cannot fight the battles. Their weakness, however, renders them inferior only for public business. In every other respect it is an element of superiority and strength.

The New York Tribune says:

If the passage of a Congressional resolution declaring "that the Christian religion is a part of the common law of the land" could have any legal or moral force, we would give our opinion on the resolution introduced to the House yesterday by Mr. ARNELL. But even if the declaration were true, valid and binding, we would not be able to see the logic of Mr. ARNELL'S deduction, "that therefore the use of the Bible in the public schools in the country is eminently wise and proper, as tending to encourage and foster virtue and morality. In fact, Mr. ARNELL'S resolution is exceedingly confused, and shows that he has studied neither Aristotle nor the schoolmen—to say nothing of the Constitution, the powers of Congress, State rights, and the educational systems of the various States. We often wonder that Congressmen who take the trouble to draw up resolutions on great questions of policy and administration do not at the same time take the trouble to make their resolutions conform to the definitive laws of the human understanding.

This is hard upon poor ARNELL. He has long prided himself upon being a scholar and a poet. It is true, that all the while he has been nothing but an ass; yet is it not grievous that he should be told so by his own proper idol? The Tribune is cruel. It owes something to truth, certainly, but has it abandoned its obligation to loyalty? ARNELL, be it remembered, is not a carpet-bagger. He is just a scalawag.

The Fifteenth Amendment.

The Cincinnati Commercial heads the proclamations of the President and Secretary of State announcing the ratification of the Fifteenth amendment with these words in large type, "ALL MEN NOT ONLY CREATED WITH EQUAL RIGHTS, BUT EQUAL AS CITIZENS." This is the Republican mode of representing the Fifteenth amendment, and it is shamelessly false, for it is contradicted by the Radical practice everywhere and by the phraseology of the amendment itself. This is the amendment in full:

ART. XV—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

There is nothing, the reader will observe, which says that a man may not be excluded from the ballot on account of his political antecedents or his opinions, and thousands of men all over the South are excluded for no other reason. If the amendment had been designed to render suffrage universal and impartial it would have said so explicitly. As it stands it is explicit enough to express its precise meaning. "The right of citizens of the United States to vote," it tells us, "shall not be denied on account of"—what? Why does it not read "shall not be denied on any account whatever?" But no; the right to vote is not to be denied "on account of race, color or previous condition *of servitude*." That is it—a mere negro affair. Every word refers to the negro and to the negro only. "Race" refers to the negro. "Color" refers to the negro. "Previous condition of servitude" refers to the negro. If any other class had been intended to be embraced by the beneficent provisions of this "broad and enlightened measure of civil liberty," it would have stopped with the words "previous condition," which could then have been made to cover everybody. But it does not. The words "of servitude" are added to exclude white men, making beside a bit of needless tautology, for the words "race" and "color" had already sufficiently indicated the negro. The whole thing is a piece of sham and clap-trap, which will one day be regarded all over the world, as far as it is regarded at all, as a national disgrace.

Meanwhile thousands of the best men in the country are disfranchised, and the bare effort to enfranchise the people of a single State is visited with threats of reconstruction. What a noble party this is, to be sure! What consistent and disinterested philanthropists its leaders must be!

A Change in the Cabinet.

Two, at least, of the New York papers, the Herald and the Sun, are moving toward a reconstruction of the Cabinet. Both belong to what is understood as the sensational school of political literature. But this does not imply that they do not represent great masses of people. They fire before they are ready frequently, and they often go off half-cocked. We laugh at their follies and are amused by their irregularities. They are to the world of journalism what that flexible and active, but patriotic, body of soldiers, the "Hell-Roaring Horse," are supposed to be to the military establishment. Yet, in spite of their lack of technical discipline and serious purpose, they possess advantages for rapid motion and observation that do not belong to the line with its heavy artillery and baggage. They are therefore excellent scouts. They drive ahead without much fear, having no dead weight to carry, and, though they may be now and then pretty roughly handled at the front, they are not to be perpetually and systematically discredited, and when they appear simultaneously with the same report, it is entitled to consideration.

"It has been rumored for some time past in Washington," says the Sun of Tuesday morning, "that the Hon. HAMILTON FISH is about to retire from the State Department. It is said that the only reason is that he desires to do so; and it is certain that Gen. GRANT would never dismiss a member of his Cabinet who did not resist any favorite notion of his, and who treated him with politeness. Very likely the report of Mr. FISH'S intention is true. The place he holds is not the one he is understood to have coveted. His ambition was to be appointed Minister to England, but the President made him Secretary of State. It was one of the queerest acts of this queer Administration." There is no lack of meaning here, but what follows is very much to the point. The Sun continues:

"Mr. FISH is an honest man. He is also a gentleman. His natural disposition is patriotic. He would not intentionally dishonor his country. But he is not competent to direct the policy of a great Government in a difficult crisis. It would be as proper to choose Gen. BEN. BUTLER for Archbishop of Canterbury as to select HAMILTON FISH for Secretary of State. However, Gen. GRANT did it; and the result is what we see. The Administration is weak, cowardly, anti-American, truckling to Spain and bullying Hayti, giving moral support to the Brazilian crusade for the extension of slavery in South America and with no positive foreign policy anywhere except the jobbing, swindling treaty for the annexation of St. Domingo. Such lack of brains, such sterility of ideas, such total absence of manly spirit, such indifference to American principles, was never seen before in the Government of the United States. And for all this Mr. FISH is justly held responsible."

This is plain speaking. But as the Sun is unfriendly to GRANT, the following from Tuesday's Herald, which is a sort of GRANT organ, is a little significant. We quote:

The President will have to change his Cabinet in order to carry out his policy. He may not like to do this, for he is kind-hearted and not disposed to extreme measures unless compelled to take them. In this respect he is like Mr. LINCOLN. But ought not Mr. FISH to resign to relieve the President from embarrassment and to serve his delicacy? The Secretary must see that he is in the way. Will he not gracefully retire? The honor conferred upon him already ought to be sufficient to satisfy his ambition. Whether he voluntarily retires or not the time is not far off when General GRANT will have to reorganize his Cabinet. The present one is weak and sectional. With the restoration of the South some one should be taken from that part of the country. Such a man, for example, as Governor ORR, of South Carolina. With his large experience, thoroughly national views, and great ability, he would be a valuable Cabinet Minister at the present time. His appointment, too, would go far to heal our sectional difficulties. For Secretary of State, in place of Mr. FISH, the President could not do better than appoint Senator MORTON. He, like the President, is liberal, comprehensive in his ideas, and a statesman. There is, perhaps, no public man more suitable for that position at the present time than he is. Other changes may be necessary, and it would be well, probably, to reorganize the Cabinet thoroughly, but a change in the State department is imperative. The President must have a Cabinet that will be in accord with him and that will carry out his policy.

The suggestion of Governor ORR to be the successor of Mr. FISH is of course a bit of buncombe. If it must be a South Carolinian we suppose the President would prefer Mr. WHITTEMORE, and he would suit the Department of War rather than the Department of State. But South Carolina is not in the line of preferment just yet. It is understood in private circles, however, that ROBESON is to go out of the Cabinet with the close of the present session of Congress in order to make a place, previously agreed upon, for Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee. Here the President is inconsistent, for one would naturally infer his preference for STOKES. But in Cabinet mending, as in Cabinet making, there is no rule to go by. It was poor old ZACHARY TAYLOR who said it was "the God dam'dest business a man ever turned his hand to," and it is just possible, by this time, that General GRANT has no better opinion of it.

There are but three respectable members of the present Cabinet, Mr. FISH, Mr. CRESWELL, and Mr. COX. Mr. BOUTWELL comes next, but he falls short of the mark, and ROBESON, BELKNAP, and HOAR are quite below it. CRESWELL has exceeded our expectations. FISH, though not equal to a great emergency, is an average man as matters stand. COX is probably the ablest among them, and seems to be administering the Interior Department efficiently and honestly. MAYNARD would improve on ROBESON certainly, but the trouble with MAYNARD is lack of moral nerve and excess of nervous feeling. MORTON, of Indiana, would hardly get on in the State Department, although we concede him a rough, radical force, which is effective among the people. A better selection would be TRUMBULL, of Illinois. It is more than likely that HOAR will retire, and the names of JAMES SPEED, W. H. WADSWORTH, and BLAND BALLARD, of Kentucky, and STANLEY MATTHEWS, of Ohio, have been mentioned for the place. Any one of them would improve on HOAR.

But we are inclined to think that GRANT will only jump from the frying-pan into the fire if he reconstructs his Cabinet with a view to reducing the embarrassment of the situation in which he finds himself. That embarrassment is normal. It proceeds from his condition, not from his Cabinet. His advisers are well enough, certainly as good as any he is likely to put in their places. As to the matter of admitting the South to its proper representation, that is merely a pretense. No one whom GRANT would take into his Cabinet would represent the interests, ideas or wishes of the Southern people. Those interests, ideas and wishes are constantly misrepresented and misconceived at Washington, and must continue to be as long as a sectional partisan supremacy is maintained. That there is serious thought of reconstructing the Cabinet seems very likely, and it will doubtless be overhauled somewhat between this and next winter. But it will hardly be changed for the better.

About the Late General Thomas.

In February, 1868, the President, ANDREW JOHNSON, directed General GRANT to issue an order creating a military division, to be called the Military Division of the Atlantic, to be commanded by Lieutenant General SHERMAN, with headquarters at Washington. On the next day the President nominated Lieutenant General SHERMAN for the brevet of General; but SHERMAN telegraphed Senator SHERMAN to oppose his confirmation by the Senate, and declared that if he could not avoid coming to Washington in any other way he would resign.

The President then nominated Major General GEORGE H. THOMAS for the brevet of Lieutenant General and of General, but THOMAS also declined the honor, and telegraphed to the Hon. B. F. WADE, President of the Senate, to prevent his confirmation. In his dispatch THOMAS said: "My services since the war do not merit so high a compliment, and it is now too late to be regarded as a compliment if conferred for services during the war." General THOMAS was not made a brevet General, and the order assigning him to the command of the new military division was not carried into execution. Subsequently, on March 28, 1868, General HANCOCK was assigned to this command, but no effort was made to brevet him a General.

If THOMAS had been made a brevet General, and had been assigned to the command according to his brevet rank, as it was in the power of the President to assign him, he would have been of equal grade with General GRANT.

By an act approved April 4, 1869, it was provided "That whenever military operations may require the presence of two or more officers of the same grade in the same field or department, the President may assign the command of the forces in such field or department without regard to seniority of rank."

In February, 1868, it did not seem unlikely that military operations would be soon pending about Washington. At all events, President JOHNSON seemed to think that it would be desirable to have some other General than General GRANT on hand in case of accident; hence General THOMAS was to be made a brevet General, was then to be assigned according to his brevet rank; and, then, if occasion demanded, he could, having the same grade as GRANT, have been placed in command of all the forces assembled in the department, without regard to GRANT'S seniority of rank.

Had THOMAS accepted the honors tendered him, or had some less cautious man been offered these honors, some very startling events might have been the consequence.

There was every reason to believe that the Senate would have confirmed either SHERMAN or THOMAS had either desired it. But the President must have known that the Senate would not have confirmed HANCOCK as a brevet General; for HANCOCK was then just from the administration of affairs at New Orleans. So in appointing him to the command of the new department, the President virtually abandoned his programme, which had for its object the supplanting of General GRANT, if the anticipated emergency arose.

☞ The New York World is assured that there is a written paper in Wall street, in that city, by virtue of which Gen. BABCOCK, of Gen. GRANT'S staff, is to have one-twentieth part of all the profits which may arise from the success of the San Domingo treaty and its correlative speculations. This we rejoice to hear. We were very apprehensive that Gen. GRANT had inveigled one of his unsuspecting brothers-in-law into this unfortunate speculation, and it is a source of the highest gratification to know that the victim is merely Gen. BABCOCK.

☞ The La Crosse Leader publishes a letter from Congressman C. C. WASHBURNE, of Wisconsin, in which he positively declines to be a candidate for re-election. Of course the letter is a forgery. "Never decline a chance for an office," is the first great principle that is instilled into the minds of the infant WASHBURNES, and to this principle no member of the family has ever yet proved recreant.

☞ The newspapers are permitted to announce that Gen. BUTLER'S daughter is to marry ex-General AMES. Nobody ever blamed her on her father's account, because nobody ever thought she could have helped it; but when she comes to take AMES, with her eyes wide open, it looks very much as if she wouldn't have helped it if she could.

☞ The Chicago Republican says we don't need San Domingo for agricultural purposes. Gen. GRANT says we do. Now which witness do you intend to believe? Please remember, while determining the question, that neither the Republican nor the Republican's brother-in-law has any personal interests involved in the matter.

☞ Gen. GRANT declares that "the United States require such a possession as San Domingo, in an agricultural point of view." This is absurd. Doesn't Gen. GRANT *know* that if the island were at all desirable in an agricultural point of view HORACE GREELEY would have had it long ago?

☞ The public debt of San Domingo amounts, they say, to about twelve millions of dollars. If Gen. GRANT is determined upon the annexation of the island, he owes it to the rest of us to pay this debt out of his own individual share of the swindle.

☞ To the parent whose son dies in infancy there must be something peculiarly soothing in the thought that, no matter what may be the fate of the child in the next world, it can never become a member of a base-ball club in this.

☞ Before we are done with it the country may get so sick of universal suffrage as to produce a reaction which will leave us no suffrage at all.

CITY ITEMS.

☞ Mrs. A. E. Porter has just received another large invoice of elegant sash ribbons, direct from the importers, which enables her to sell at per cent. less than any other house in Louisville.

☞ Remember the Skating Rink this afternoon.

Chicken Cholera.

Porter's Poultry Powders are a certain cure for the disease known as cholera among chickens, ducks and turkeys. Sent by mail on receipt of $1. Address, Dr. E. D. Porter, Fern Creek, Jefferson county, Ky.

☞ Remember the Skating Rink this afternoon.

☞ The spring season is the time to use Walker's Tonic Bitters to prevent disease, keep off chills, purify the blood and give tone to the system. It is the most effective tonic known. Cures dyspepsia, constipation and every form of indigestion and all diseases arising from torpid liver.

☞ Wintersmith's Buchu and Pareira Brava is meeting with extraordinary success. Hundreds of letters are received daily attesting its wonderful merits. We might fill the entire columns of the COURIER-JOURNAL with certificates and testimonials, but will content ourselves with giving a few genuine extracts:

"LOUISVILLE, March 20, 1870.

"*Gentlemen:* Please add to our order two dozen Wintersmith's Buchu and Pareira Brava. It is the most salable article we have in the house, and, indeed, is the only Buchu which we now have any demand for at all. The cause of its great popularity with us is owing to the fact that it is not only better in quality, but much cheaper in price, than the other Buchus. We can sell one bottle of Wintersmith's Buchu, containing six ounces, for $1, whilst the other Buchus in the market, holding only three ounces, we cannot afford to sell for less than $1 25 per bottle."

RIPLEY, TENN., March 1, 1870.

Messrs. Peter, Powers & Cooper:

"I must have some more of Wintersmith's Buchu and Pareira Brava, for I can sell none other in my trade. The combination of Pareira Brava with Buchu makes, I think, a much superior diuretic to Buchu alone."

LOUISVILLE, KY., March 3, 1870.

"*Gentlemen:* Though I have been in the drug business for near forty years, I must say your Buchu and Pareira Brava is the most popular patent medicine I have ever sold."

COLUMBUS, MISS., March 3, 1870.

Dr. Wintersmith: "Please send me half gross more of your Buchu and Pareira Brava. It is the most popular diuretic I have ever sold; Seems to give entire satisfaction in every case."

JACKSON, TENN., March 4, 1870.

Gentlemen: "Wintersmith's Buchu and Pareira Brava has made a great many cures in this community. We can sell none other since receiving it. Please send us six dozen."

LOCAL NOTICES.

For Sale.

A fine lot of superior evergreens of various kinds at the nursery of F. Graham & Son, New Albany, Ind. From now on until May is an excellent time for planting. a1 d3

$10 buys nice, all-wool, Scotch Cassimere Suit, coat, pants and vest, at J. M. ARMSTRONG'S, 132 Main street.

☞ Remember the Skating Rink this afternoon.

☞ **Go to Mrs. A. E. Porter's on next Tuesday and see the greatest display of Fine Millinery Goods every shown in Louisville.**

☞ Remember the Skating Rink this afternoon.

☞ **75 pieces Carpet at 85 cents upward.**

51 pieces yard-wide White Matting at 32 1-2 cents.

27 pieces checked, red and white Matting, 37 1-2 cents.

21 pieces loom dice Table Linen at 42 1-2 cents.

THOS. McSHANE, 139 Market street, between Floyd and Preston. mh31 d3

$3 50 buys nice Wool Suits for boys three to thirteen years old, at J. M. ARMSTRONG'S, 132 Main street.

☞ **When you see a druggist using a bogus name and bogus certificates, you may rest assured of their unworthiness. Heimbold's Buchu has been established over nineteen years, and each and every bottle is signed,**

H. T. HELMBOLD. Beware of Bogus.

Milhau's Golden Cod Liver Oil.

With Hypo-phosphite of Lime, a great improvement; made with the best oil known, it unites efficacy with pleasant flavor and easy digestibility. Sold by all repectable druggists.

J. MILHAU'S SONS, 183 Broadway, New York.

mh8 d2awlm

A Question Answered.

The reason why hosiery, notions, and fancy goods are wholesaled so low at the Stocking Factory, 146 Market street, up stairs, is because they were bought during the recent panic in New York. mh27 d6

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS BUCHU, sold under bogus names, with bogus certificates. The only genuine is H. T. Heimbold's. Ask any respectable druggist anywhere.

Money Loaned on Collateral Security.

Ladies and gentlemen wanting to borrow money for a few days or weeks will consult their interests by a call at this office. Gold and silver watches, diamonds, &c., and other valuables taken as security. Business fair, equitable and satisfactory, by C. HAGAN.

mh20 d60 114 Third street.

WINTERSMITH'S REMEDIES—THE MOST POPULAR MEDICINES OF THE DAY—For sale by Pfingst Brothers, druggists, corner Eleventh and Market and Fourth and Chestnut streets. mh27 d6.

Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure—The Most successful Fever and Ague Medicine Known—The Reasons of its Superiority over Other Chill Remedies.

This preparation contains no quinine or arsenic, nor any deleterious substance whatever. All who have had chills and fever, and have taken quinine, calomel or arsenic (which are the principal ingredients of most of the medicines now in use), are aware that the medicines often leave the system in an unhealthy condition, making it more difficult to relieve it of their effects than of the original disease. Wintersmith's Improved Chill Cure leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition, with no bad effects in any way to be worn off. Unlike chill remedies generally, it requires no purgative to be taken with it, the medicine itself acting gently and agreeably upon the liver and bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely temporarily checking it. Herein consists its great superiority over all other chill preparations. The cure is a permanent one; the chill will not return periodically, as is the case when broken by quinine and other medicines. Read the two certificates below:

WHAT AN EMINENT CHEMIST SAYS OF WINTERSMITH'S TONIC SIRUP.

Read the testimonial of Dr. J. P. Barnum, the eminent chemist and proprietor of the well-known Louisville Chemical Works:

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS, July 14, 1869.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: I am acquainted with your formula and method of preparing your Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure. It gives me pleasure to state that it contains no arsenic, but is strictly a vegetable preparation, and has, in my opinion, more than ordinary merit as a domestic remedy for malarious diseases. I have recommended it in several cases of chills and fever of long standing, some of them for years, and it has had in every case a perfect success.

J. P. BARNUM, M. D.

CERTIFICATE OF BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

She was cured by Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup, after all other remedies had failed:

LOUISVILLE, March 18, 1870.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: For several months last year, I was suffering with fever and ague. During that time I had two Doctors attending me. They gave me dose after dose of quinine and other medicines, but with only temporary effect. They would break the chills, but in a short time they would return again. I tried several other chill remedies I saw advertised; but it was just the same thing. They would break the chills for a short time only, when they would come back again worse than ever. I was advised to try your Tonic Sirup, and was told that it never failed. I took only one bottle. It cured me right off, and, though it has now been several months since, I have had no more chills. BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

BAD, BAD, VERY BAD, COUNTERFEIT MONEY, but counterfeit Buchu is worse. H. T. Helmbold's is the genuine. Ask respectable druggists everywhere.

A Voice from South America.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Feb. 12, 1870.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR—From long residence in South America, aggravated by a severe attack of Isthmus or Chagres fever, I have been suffering for years from inflammation of the neck of the bladder. The failure of the prominent diuretics of the day to give me any relief had almost led me to consider my case incurable. Why I tried your Buchu and Pareira Brava I do not know, for I was losing confidence in all medicines, but this much let me say, that to-day I am a well man, and in the full enjoyment of a sound constitution. The value the Buchu and Pareira Brava have been to me cannot be estimated in money.

Yours gratefully, Edward Langdon, Memphis, Tenn. fe24 tf

☞ **Purchase the genuine, H. T. Helmbold's, Fluid Extract Buchu. Established upwards of nineteen years.**

LOCAL NOTICES.

☞ Remember the Skating Rink this afternoon.

☞ The following lists of new dry goods are offered at and below their exact gold value, by James F. White & Co.

19 pieces good quality linen sheeting at 75c per yard, worth $1 10.

100 dozen linen dinner napkins at 75c per dozen, worth $1 00.

50 pieces white Marseilles at 20c per yard; price last season 35c.

50 pieces better at 25c; last season 50c.

10 pieces 60-inch Barnsley table linen at 37½c; price last season 60c.

100 dozen Barnsley bath towels at $1 00 per dozen.

50 dozen bleached damask towels at 35c each; former price 40c.

50 dozen do better at 40c each; former price 60c.

Richardson's Irish linens from 30c upwards.

200 dozen ladies' linen cambric handkerchiefs, hem-stitched, at 12½c each, or $1 40 per dozen.

100 pieces white Swiss muslin at 12½c.

100 pieces six-quarter Victoria lawn, for ladies' suits, at 37½c; the price of these goods last season was 60c.

75 dozen ladies' white cotton seamless hose, at 10c.

50 dozen Balbriggan hose at 30c, worth 35c.

50 dozen men's British super stout half-hose at 25c a pair.

20 pieces good quality black alpaca at 25c per yard.

Japanese poplins, fresh colors and fine assortment, at 25c.

A beautiful line sash and bonnet ribbons at a reduction of 40 per cent.

Good black silks at $1 00, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $1 90, $2 00, $2 50 and $2 75.

Lyons colored silks at $1 25, $1 90 and $2 50.

Purchasers will find our entire stock of dry goods *actually* on the above basis of reduction, recognizing the fact that all goods must henceforward be sold at their gold value.

JAMES F. WHITE & CO., 118 Market st., bet. Third and Fourth. mr27 Su,W&F

LATEST SPRING MILLINERY.

The ladies are respectfully invited to examine the new styles of Leghorn Hats, real French Bonnets and Flowers, Bows and Head Dresses, of the latest variety, Sash and Gros Grain Ribbons, in every shade and width; the designs are new and beautiful.

Pleased to say there is material decline in the prices of most of the above goods. E. KETTIG, Northwest corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets. mh27 d6.

More Home Testimony.

Another cure made by Dr. Wintersmith's Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava:

Dr. Wintersmith:

SIR—I have been suffering for a long time from weakness of the urinary organs, producing involuntary or nocturnal emissions. Desirous of ridding myself of this terrible complaint, I had recourse to the various diuretic remedies of the day, buchu, &c. Nothing seemed to do me any good until I tried your Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava, two bottles of which have relieved me completely. Yours respectfully,

MARSHALL FRENCH, 80 Roselane street, Louisville, Ky.

JOHN SMIDT, SCHWARTZ & CO., Bankers, Louisville, Ky.

John Smidt, Theod. Schwartz, C. Franke, F. Lasson, C. Brockenbrough.	Dealers in Exchange, Stocks, Bonds & Gold. Drafts and Letters of Credit on Europe. Consuls for the North German Union, South Germany, Austria-Hungarian Empire.

jal d3m

MARRIED.

LEVI—FISHER—On the 30th inst., at the residence of Chas. Pfeiffer, Esq., by Father Lawler, Geo. W. Levi and Mary E. Fisher.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CHARLES HEIDSIECK

CHAMPAGNE, Sillery and Extra Dry. In baskets—in cases. For sale by all wholesale grocers and wine dealers. Sole agents for U. S., SCHULTZE & TAILER, 40 Beaver st., New York. mh22 d2awlm

The Responsibilities of the Liver.

The liver has a very important part to perform in the animal economy. Its function is two-fold. The fluid which it secretes tempers the blood and regulates the bowels, and upon the quantity and quality of the secretion depends in a great degree the adaptation of the blood to the requirements of the system and the due removal of the refuse matter which remains in the intestines after the work of digestion has been accomplished.

One of the principal uses of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is to tone and control this somewhat unruly organ. The antibilious properties of the preparation are scarcely secondary to its virtues as a stomachic. Its operation upon the liver is not violent like that of mercury, but gradual and gentle. Instead of creating a sudden tumult in that sensitive gland, it regulates its action by degrees. Hence it is a SAFE remedy for billious disorders, while mercury, being a tremendous excitant, is not. The more naturally and quietly a diseased organ can be restored to its normal condition the better, and it is the peculiar property of this harmless vegetable alterative to reinforce and regulate without exciting or convulsing.

The success which has attended its use as a remedy for affections of the liver is proverbial. Persons of a billious habit who take it habitually as a protection against the attacks to which they are constitutionally liable pronounce it the best liver tonic in existence. The symptoms of an approaching fit of biliousness can hardly be mistaken. A pain in the right side or under the shoulder blades, a saffron tinge in the whites of the eyes, sick headache, a feeling of drowsiness, low spirits, loss of appetite, constipation, and general debility are among the usual indications of a morbid condition of the liver, and as soon as they appear the Bitters should be resorted to in order to ward off more serious consequences.

mh18 eod3&w1

FRIGHTFUL DEVELOPMENTS!

At last the people have got the fact "through their hair," that hair dyes impregnated with acetate of lead and other metallic salts are

MURDEROUS PREPARATIONS.

When they see the metallic sediment at the bottom of the bottles, they know that the disgusting stuff is literally THICKENED WITH POISON. They ask, therefore, for a

Harmless Vegetable Dye,

and find it, pure and efficacious, in

Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye,

offered under the sanction of Professor Chilton's guarantee that it contains "nothing deleterious."

CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE, as a dressing, acts like a charm on the hair after dyeing. Try it. Sold by all druggists. mh17 deod&weow1m

General Agents Wanted.

A well-established and prosperous Life Insurance Company, incorporated in New York State, is desirous of extending its business in Kentucky.

Gentlemen who apply must state in detail their facilities for accomplishing a success, and what experience, if any, they may have had in the Life Insurance business. Those who are now acting as Sub (or Local) Agents for other Life Companies will find this a capital chance for forming a more profitable connection with a more extensive field.

All communications treated confidentially.

Address (in detail, and with full name),

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

mh28 d6 No. 141 Broadway, New York City.

JUST OUT.

CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES

Superior to all others for Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, and Hoarseness. None so pleasant. None cure so quick. Manufactured by RUSHTON & CO., Astor House, New York.

No more of those horrible tasted, nauseating Brown Cubeb things. fe5 d3m&weow1

☞☞☞☞☞☞☞☞☞☞☞☞☞☞☞☞

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of The People's Literary Companion—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

Henry Wemhoff,

UPHOLSTERER!

Warehouse & Factory No. 29 East Main St., Four Doors Above the Galt House.

Salesrooms No. 66 West Main st., bet. Second & Third, *Louisville, Ky.*

Cocoa and Canton Mattings Cheaper than New York Prices. All kinds of Curtain Goods and Window Shades on hand. A large quantity of Moss always on hand and for sale at Wholesale or Retail.

apl d3m

A New Volume of Music for the Young Folks, ENTITLED

THE GOLDEN ROBIN.

CONTAINING

I. Musical Notation. II. Rounds and Exercises adapted to Physical Action. III. Songs for all Occasions. IV. Sacred Pieces.

By W. O. PERKINS,

Author of "The Nightingale," "Sabbath School Trumpet," &c.

The whole forming a most attractive Music Book for Juvenile Classes, Schools and Seminaries, and one that cannot fail to be admired by all Teachers and Scholars.

Price 50 cents. Sent post-paid.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washington street, Boston.

CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway, N. Y.

apl d&w1

RELIGIOUS.

Religious Notice.

THE Louisville District Meeting will be held this (Friday) forenoon at the Chestnut-street M. E. Church, South (on Chestnut street, between Fourth and Fifth). Bishop Kavanaugh presiding. [illegible]

[illegible]

MEETINGS.

Notice.

BANK KENTUCKY, LOUISVILLE, April 1, 1870.

A MEETING of the stockholders of the Bank of Kentucky will be held at the Bank [illegible] election of Directors to serve the ensuing year.

apl d4d [illegible]

Masonic Notice.

There will be a called communication of Eureka R. A. Chapter this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, for work. E. O. BROWN, Sec'y.

Masonic Notice.

Louisville Lodge (No. 400), F. A. M., meets in stated communication at Masonic Temple, this (Friday) evening, April 1, 1870, at 7½ o'clock. A prompt attendance is requested. By order H. B. GRANT, Master.

R. B. CARPENTER, Secretary.

Masonic Notice.

There will be a called meeting of the Lodge of Antiquity (No. 113) this (Friday) evening, April 1, at 7½ o'clock. By order of the W. M. W. T. ALEXANDER, Sec'y.

Notice.

A MEETING of the stockholders of the Louisville Southwestern [illegible] Company, known as the Dunkirk road, will be held at the law office of Cummings & Wills, No. 5 Court Place, Louisville, Ky., on Saturday, the 1st day of April, 1870, for the purpose of electing [illegible] President and four Directors. The meeting will take place at 11 o'clock A. M.

mh25 eod6d SQUIRE LOCHERY.

Notice.

OFFICE OF FRANKLIN INSURANCE CO. OF LOUISVILLE, KY., March 29, 1870.

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders, for the election of a President and twelve Directors, will be held at the office of the Company on Monday, April 4, 1870, at 11 A. M.

mh31 d4d R. A. BROWINSKI, Sec'y.

Notice.

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Masonic Temple Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office in Masonic Temple on Tuesday, April 5, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M. WILLIAM CROMEY, Sec'y and Treas.

Notice.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Galt House Company will be held on the 4th day of April, 1870 (first Monday), at banking office of the Western Financial Corporation, in this city, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., when an election will be held for five Directors of said Company.

[illegible] CLAYTON McCLARTY, Sec'y.

Notice.

LOUISVILLE AND SALT RIVER TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY.

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the law office of the Secretary and Treasurer, No. 124 West Jefferson street, Louisville, Ky., on Saturday, April 9, 1870, for the election of a President and five Directors and such other business as may be brought before them. By order of the President and Board of Directors.

J. G. WILSON,

mh15 d4d Sec'y and Treas. L. & S. R. T. R. Co.

LEVI'S CLOAK & FUR HOUSE

LADIES' WRAPPINGS.

100 Arabs, new styles; Silk Cloaks; Lace Shawls and Sacques;

SUITS.

Black Silk Suits; Waterproof Combination Suits; Linen and Pique Suits; Black Silks at gold prices; Guipure Laces, Fringes, & Gimps

At astonishing low prices. Please examine my goods and prices.

MORRIS LEVI,

ja28 SuW&Fu 114 Market, bet. Third & Fourth.

NOW IS THE TIME.

SPRING is the proper time for cleansing the blood and preparing for summer health. That old and long-tried SURE COMPOUND SARSAPARILLA and POTASH [illegible] at our old establishment, No. 76 Fourth street, opposite the National Hotel, at reduced price.

apl eod1m RAYMOND & CO.

CARPETS,

Oil-Cloths, and Curtain Materials.

W. H. McKNIGHT

IS now opening an entire new and magnificent stock of CARPETINGS, comprising

3-4 & 6-4 Velvet Carpets; 3-4 & 6-4 Tap. Brussels " Body Brussels " Extra 2 and 3 Ply "

Embracing all the newest designs and choicest patterns and colorings, bought with the benefit of the late decline. For sale at prices as low as New York or elsewhere, wholesale and retail.

W. H. McKNIGHT,

146 Main, between Fourth and Fifth streets.

mh27 SuWe&Frim

COOK & SLOSS,

No. 134 Fourth Street, near Green, SUCCESSORS TO

COOK, GOODMAN & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds, Corals, Pearls, and Other Precious Gems, Silver and Plated Ware, French Clocks, Bronzes, Music Boxes, Opera Glasses, Spectacles, and all else belonging to

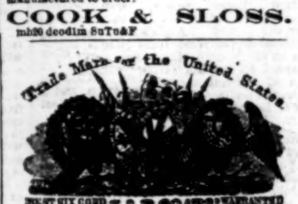
The Jewelry Line!

We will continue to devote our time and attention to the optical department, in which Spectacles will remain a specialty.

Watches and Jewelry repaired, and Silver-ware manufactured to order.

COOK & SLOSS.

mh26 deodlm SuTu&F



BEST SIX-CORD.

For sale by all dealers in

DRY GOODS & NOTIONS.

fe16 eodlm

CHAMPAGNE KRUG & Co. REIMS WINE

100 BASKETS fresh importation. Price has declined with Gold.

W. H. WALKER & CO., 23 Main st., Louisville, Ky., Sole Agents.

mh23

CHARLES F. RAUCHFUSS' Cheap Lace Store, 103½ Fourth St.

JUST RECEIVED A FULL STOCK OF

Embroidered Edgings and Insertion; Lace Riviere, Lace Ruffling; Embroidered Infants' Dresses and Waists; Blank Crape Collars and Cuffs; Lace and Embroidered Chemisettes; Latest styles Lace and Linen Collars.

TO CLOSE OUT AT COST PRICE, A LOT OF

Embroidered Table Covers; Muslin Curtains; Black Lace Flounces; Tidies from 15c to $1; 5,000 yards of real Thread Edging at from 5c to 30c a yard. mh17

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

WM. STEWART & CO., Dealers in Allegheny PINE LUMBER, Dressed and Undressed Flooring, Weather-boarding, Laths, Pine and Poplar Shingles, Cedar Posts, Joist, Scantling, and Poplar Boards.

Office and Yard corner Chestnut and Preston and Seventeenth and Walnut streets. mh27 d6

WM. VOSS, Merchant Tailor

AND DEALER IN

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

S. E. cor. Fifth and Market sts., Louisville, Ky.,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the gents at large that he is just in receipt of a fine stock of Spring Goods, such as English and French Cassimeres and Coatings and all kinds of Gents' Furnishing Goods, which he offers at low prices. Garments are made up at his establishment in the most fashionable style, and a good fit is guaranteed. mh13 eodlm

Steinway's, Chickering's, Stocks', Gabler's, and Kurtzman's Pianos

Are the best. Prices reduced.

D. P. FAULDS, Sole Agent,

79 Main st., bet. Second and Third.

mh6 Su&Iw1f

BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT of the Condition of the Planters' National Bank, Of Louisville,

At the Close of Business, March 24, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	[illegible]
Overdrafts	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Due from other National Banks	[illegible]
Due from other Banks and Bankers	[illegible]
Banking house	[illegible]
Other real estate	[illegible]
Current expenses	[illegible]
Premiums	[illegible]
Taxes paid	[illegible]
Bills of other National Banks	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Fractional currency	[illegible]
Specie, viz. gold coin	[illegible]
Legal tender notes	90,411 00
	[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	[illegible]
Surplus fund	[illegible]
Exchange	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Profit and loss	[illegible]
National bank circulation outstanding	[illegible]
Dividends unpaid	[illegible]
Individual deposits	[illegible]
Due to National Banks	[illegible]
Due to other Banks and Bankers	[illegible]
Fund to pay taxes and Government taxes	[illegible]
	[illegible]

STATE OF KENTUCKY, COUNTY OF JEFFERSON, ss:

I, J. W. [illegible], Cashier of the Planters' National Bank, of Louisville, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. [illegible]

Subscribed and sworn to before me this [illegible] of March, 1870. J. T. [illegible]

Correct—Attest:

J. M. Duncan, Wm. Hughes, T. F. Armstrong, Directors.

INSURANCE.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Home Office No. 44, North Third Street, LOUISVILLE, KY.

(Organized September, 1867.)

Assets January, 1870, nearly $500,000

Losses paid to date 42,000

$100,000 deposited with Auditor of Kentucky, as a special fund to secure Policy Holders.

ALL policies non-forfeiting after one premium has been paid. No restrictions on travel or residence. Thirty days grace given on renewals. Dividends declared annually on contribution plan. All kinds of life and endowment policies issued. Security and usefulness. Economy well demonstrated. Prudence faithfully adhered to. Liberality justly dealt out to all. These are some of the features of the "Mississippi Valley."

JOHN W. FINNELL, Pres't.

CHAS. F. FECHTER, Sec'y.

S. H. GARVIN, M. D., Act. Med. Adviser.

mh28 deodlm

AUGUST ELECTION.

For Jailer.

For Jailer, August election, 1870,

AMBROSE E. CAMP.

apl dte

Capt. D. S. MARTIN is hereby announced as a candidate for Jailer of Jefferson county. Election in August, 1870. mh27 dte

JEFF WILLIAMS is a candidate for Jailer at the August election. mh20 dte*

For County Assessor.

JOS. F. NEWKIRK is a candidate for the office of Assessor in Jefferson county at the next August election. apl deod2t*

For County Attorney.

W. R. ABBOTT is a candidate for County Attorney for Jefferson County, subject to the decision of a Democratic convention, should one be held. mh30 dtm*

We are authorized to announce J. J. ALLMUTT as a candidate for County Attorney, subject to the decision of a Democratic Convention should one be held. mh9 dte

We are authorized to announce ALBERT S. WILLIS a candidate for County Attorney, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention. mh30 dte

Editors Courier-Journal:

Announce me a candidate for re-election to the office of County Attorney for Jefferson county, subject to the action of a Democratic convention if one be held. mh17 dte J. G. WILSON.

We are authorized to announce Col. CLARENCE J. PRENTICE as a candidate for County Attorney. Election in August next. mh1 dte

For Clerk of City Court.

JOHN C. LORAN is a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Louisville City Court, subject to the Democratic Convention. mh30 dte

We are authorized to announce PHIL. TOMPPERT, Jr., as a candidate for re-election as Clerk of the City Court. mh22 dte

For County Court Clerk.

THOMAS E. MASSEY will be a candidate before the Democratic Convention, for the nomination of Clerk of the Court of Jefferson county. mh31 d3d

We are authorized to announce JAMES GUTHRIE as a candidate for County Court Clerk at the August election. mh2 dtm

Col. S. H. THOMPSON is a candidate for the office of County Clerk of Jefferson County at the next August election. mh3 dtm

Col. WILL L. CLARKE is a candidate for Clerk of the County Court at the coming August election, subject to the action of the Democratic convention. mh2 dte

JOHN THATCHER is a candidate for Clerk of the County Court, at the ensuing August election. fe19 dte

For Judge of County Court—Election of August Next.

JEFF. BROWN announces himself a candidate for Judge of the Jefferson County Court at the next August election. ja1 dtf

For Congress—Third District.

We are authorized to announce JNO. F. SOUTH as a candidate for Congress in the Third District. mh22 dte

We are authorized to announce J. E. HALSELL, of Warren county, as a candidate for Congress in the Third District. mh3 d&wte

We are authorized to announce Hon. J. S. GOLLADAY as a candidate for re-election to the Forty-first Congress. mh21 d&wte

FIRM CHANGES.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THIS day the firm of Meyer & Ritsert, druggists, is dissolved by mutual consent. D. Ritsert, having bought out the entire interest of his former partner, Chr. Meyer, will hereafter carry on the business in his own name. By the agreement of dissolution G. Ritsert is to receive the benefit of all the assets and assume the liabilities of said firm.

MEYER & RITSERT.

Louisville, Ky., March 31, 1870. apl d2

Partnership Notice.

Joseph Tobe. Henry P. Aulbach.

I HAVE this day associated with me in the stove and tinware business, at No. 192 East Market st., between Floyd and Preston, Henry P. Aulbach under the firm style of Joseph Tobe & Co.

Louisville, Ky., Mar. 1, 1870. JOSEPH TOBE.

mh18 dlm

SAFES.

KENTUCKY SAFE MANUFACTORY.

GIBSON & HEMLER,

The only manufacturers in Louisville of

Fire Proof, Fire and Burglar Proof, and Burglar Proof Safes, use Sargent's Celebrated Bank Locks, also make

Bank Vaults, Jail Work, &c., &c.

All work guaranteed as represented.

91 & 93 Green St., opp. Custom-house,

mh23 deodlm LOUISVILLE, KY.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

J. R. ESTERLE & SONS

HAVE REMOVED TO

No. 115 Jefferson Street,

Above Fourth, north side, where they will keep a large supply of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware. Repairing in all branches of the trade by competent workmen. mh8 deodim

PROPOSALS.

To Contractors.

SEALED proposals will be received by the Mayor and the Trustees of the Louisville City Hospital, at the office of the undersigned, until Friday, April 1, for the steam heating of the entire building, and also for repairs and improvements required to the central portion of said buildings. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Architects. The Trustees reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all proposals.

BRADSHAW, VOGDES & CO., Architects,

mh16 d1d Main and Bullitt sts.

C. B. & J. F. MITCHELL, Commission Merchants,

87 and 89 Leonard St.,

NEW YORK.

Shawsee D. D. D. Ginghams; Plaids and Checks; Rhode Island Kerseys; Kentucky Jeans (a full line); Cassinets, Stripes; Green's Checks in all Nos.; Shirtings, Osnaburgs; Balmoral Skirts, Skirtings; [illegible] plain and printed; SHAWLS AND FANCY ACARS.

Orders solicited and filled at lowest prices.

fe28 d6m

W. L. CLAY & CO.,

Wholesale Liquor Dealers and Commission Merchants,

No. 1 Granite Block, Broad Street,

ATLANTA, GA.

WE are receiving large lots of corn and country produce. We solicit consignments.

mh18 d6m W. L. C. & CO.

C. CAMPBELL,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 68 Third st.,

Between Main and Market,

IS receiving his Spring and Summer Goods. Scott's Report and Mirror of Fashion for sale. mh29 dtf

MANUALS of the following subjects ten cents each, sent by mail: Mathematical Instruments, 116 pages. Optical Instruments, 98 pages. Magic Lanterns and Stereopticons, 98 pages. Philosophical Instruments, 84 pages.

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO., 924 Chestnut street,

fe28 d3m Philadelphia, Pa.

Iron, Nails, Steel,

Horse-shoes, Anvils, Vises, Blacksmiths' Tools.

WAGON AND PLOW MATERIAL,

All kinds for sale at lowest rates.

Kentucky Rolling Mill Company,

ja11 d3m 291 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

Cabinet Manufacturers,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WE established our Manufactory of Fine Cabinet Furniture in 1835 at No. 261 South Second st., Philadelphia, and still continue the business in all its branches with increased facilities.

MOORE & CAMPION.

Store No. 261 South Second st.

ja24 d6m Factory Nos. 221 & 223 Levant st.

Maryland Bag Factory.

BAGS of all kinds—Gunny, Burlaps, Seamless, Cotton, and Hemp Grain Bags, Coffee Covers and Grocers' Bags; Cotton Bagging and Rope.

G. H. & T. H. KLEINFELTER,

Southwest cor. South and Pratt streets,

c8 d6m Baltimore, Md.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Members of the New Police.

ALL members of the new police force will report at the office of the Chief of Police, corner of Center and Green streets, (in Court), between 9 A. M. and 12 M. this day, (Friday), each one of whom will bring with him a slip of paper, in which will be written the name [illegible] Those of the members who are also members of the old police, and desire to [illegible] will bring with them the information called for by this order.

All members of the new police will report at the office of Chief of Police [illegible] Saturday [illegible] to the Mayor.

[illegible]

Notice—Policemen.

ALL the policemen who were so unfortunate as to be left off the police by the late appointments, will return all the Fire-alarm Keys they may have in their possession to me. GEO. W. LEVI, Chief Fire Department.

Hay! Hay!!—Oats! Oats!!

300 TONS No. 1 Hay on the line of the L. & N. R. R. and 1,500 bushels No. 1 Oats in store.

CALLAHAN & SON,

[illegible] Corner Ninth and Broadway.

Seed Sweet Potatoes.

BRAZILIAN; Bermuda; Nansemond; Common Yellow; Common Red; in store and for sale by

C. H. HEWITT & CO.,

mh26 d13 93 West Main st.

Refined Sugars.

50 BBLS Lovering's Crushed sugar;

20 " " Powdered;

20 " " Granulated "

A Sugar;

In store and for sale by

NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN & CO.,

mh26 d3 34 Fourth street.

New Orleans Sugar.

150 HHDS prime to choice N. O. Sugar in store and for sale by NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN & CO., 34 Fourth street.

mh26 d3

Rio Coffee.

200 BAGS Roasting Coffee; 1,200 bags good to choice Coffee; In store and for sale by NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN & CO.

mh26 d3

Notice.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the public in general that [illegible] ment, now in progress, a large [illegible] with entrance on Fifth street, with [illegible] customers will be waited on as usual [illegible] parties will be received and promptly attended to.

CH. SCHULDER,

mh30 dtf Corner Fifth and Greenup.

M. C. and Building Association.

THE incorporated charter of this Association contains liberal grants of power to its perpetuity, and its organization is now in progress. Its objects are the purchase, improvement, and sale of real estate, and making loans of money upon real estate security, to encourage industry, thrift, and economy, to establish [illegible] and general transactions of the Association.

The first and original issue of half a million of stock is now offered to the citizens of Louisville and vicinity.

Thirty-six dollars the first year, and $3 per annum until the 30 years are paid up, is the minimum, and $100 per annum the maximum payment on one share of stock.

It is confidently hoped that there is sufficient enterprise in Louisville to warrant a subscription of ten thousand shares of stock at once. No one will subscribe that the investment will be profitable but every one [illegible] of the Association and its [illegible] will prove of incalculable benefit to our city.

Stock certificates are receivable at par in discharge of [illegible] held by the Association.

The books are now open at the office of the undersigned. Payments on stock will commence on the 1st of June, 1870.

OLIVER H. STRATTAN,

mh16 130 West Jefferson street.

Notice.

OFFICE OF ELIZABETHTOWN AND PADUCAH RAILROAD CO.

THE interest coupons due 1st March, 1870, of the bonds of the counties of Muhlenburg, Caldwell, and McCracken, and interest coupons due 1st April of Grayson county and the town of Elizabethtown, will be paid on presentation at this office after maturity.

A. A. GORDON, Sec'y.

fe19 d&wapt

Seed Barley.

1,000 BARRELS choice Spring Barley, particularly selected for seed, in store and for sale at BRANDEIS & CRAWFORD'S,

mh18 dlm Corner First and Main sts.

Sugar.

450 HHDS. New Orleans, from fair to prime, in store and for sale by E. BUSTARD,

ja11 71 West Main st., bet. 2d and 3d.

Copper Whisky.

300 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 4 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by E. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street,

ja11 d6f Bet. Second and Third.

DRY GOODS.

Dress Goods, &c.

2 Cases Ssex Poplins;

1 do Norwich do;

1 do Super Fancy do;

1 do Embroidered Grenadines;

1 do Plain do;

1 do Striped do;

1 do Embroidered Swiss;

1 do Buff Linen Lawns;

1 do Lattice striped Lenos;

1 do Chene do;

1 do Fancy do;

30 pieces Japanese Silk Poplins, plain & checked;

20 do Linen Repellant;

300 Spring Style Arabs.

Just received and for sale by

JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,

mh27 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

Buttons.

200 Gross Pearl Sacque buttons, assorted sizes;

300 do smoked Pearl Sacque do do;

1,000 do Pearl Shirt do do;

300 do Fancy Agate Dress do do;

500 do White and Colored Agate Shirt Buttons, assorted sizes;

1,000 do Glass Dress Buttons;

500 do Silk do do;

Just received and for sale by

JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,

mh13 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. McClelland's Rose-Pearl

Possesses all the properties desirable in a base for Artificial Teeth—adaptability, color, purity in the mouth, artistic beauty, lightness, strength, and durability—is admirably adapted for restoring the features, while UNDUE FULNESS to the face is always obviated. Three styles of application of Rose-Pearl at corresponding prices. Responsibility for the material is assumed.

Dentists desiring to use Rose-Pearl can receive instructions and be supplied with material.

Dental Cabinets 151 Third st., near Walnut, Louisville, Ky. de21 eodtf

J. F. CANINE, DENTIST,

Inventor and manufacturer of Porcelain Teeth. No. 170 FIFTH STREET, bet. Green and Walnut, westside, Louisville, Ky. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas. ja1 d3

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. H. F. BARNES,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

(Late of Indianapolis, Ind.)

Louisville, - - - Kentucky.

OFFICE, Rooms 3 and 4, Mozart Hall Building, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets. Entrance on Fourth street. ja1 d3m

OIL COAL OIL For Merchants.

SEND your orders to the manufactory and get your supply from first hands. Our barrels do not leak, and the oil will suit your customers.

Every Barrel Fully Warranted.

One responsible merchant wanted in every town to handle our extra fire-test oil, Pure Kentucky Kerosene, sometimes called Diamond Oil. This is an unequaled lamp oil for better class of consumers, put up in cans of different sizes. It is safe as gas. Send for circulars and prices. Don't buy coal oil, naptha, lubricating oil, or any product of petroleum, without sending for prices at the

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St. Macaire Claret.

18 CASKS of this fine wine; 50 cases good table Claret.

Price has declined with gold. Received and for sale by W. H. WALKER & CO.,

mh26 dtf 23 Main street.

NOTICE.

LOUISVILLE BRIDGE COMPANY, LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 10, 1869.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—The Louisville Bridge Company has not yet been able to remove the cribs which were placed in the channel for the purpose of erecting the bridge over the Ohio River.

Soundings taken December 10, at 2 P. M., when the water marks in the canal showed 9 feet 10 inches, give the following results:

The first crib next to the pier on the south side of the channel was 6 feet under water. This crib is 55¼ feet from the pier.

From this crib to the second there is a clear channel of 100 feet. Over the second crib there was 6 feet of water.

The third crib on Rubble's Rock, 43¼ feet from the second and 22 feet to the north of the middle of the channel span, was 5¼ feet under water.

The fourth crib, 43¼ feet from the third, was 4 feet under water.

The fifth crib, 43¼ feet from the fourth and 38 feet from the pier on the north side of the channel, was 4 feet under water.

The cribs are 14 feet wide. These obstructions will be removed as soon as practicable, and notice given thereof.

All obstructions have been removed from the middle channel.

The clear space under the bridge, above low-water mark, is 90 feet in the middle chute and 96½ feet in the Indiana chute. W. B. HAMILTON,

fe15 dtf President Louisville Bridge Co.

A. G. HODGES & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

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THIS MEDICINAL BEVERAGE is warranted pure and of the best possible quality, and is the best Diuretic known. W. H. WALKER & CO., General Wholesale Agents, 23 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

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PARKER & CROMIE

BANKERS,

(Successors to C. N. Warren & Co.) Dealers in

Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, and Gold,

144 West Main Street,

ja1 d3m LOUISVILLE, KY.

Courier-Journal.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 1, 1870.

ROUND-ABOUT.

I.

Miss Hersee.

That charming little songstress, who was as merry and buoyant as a sky-lark and as fresh and modest as a bunch of violets in a bank of snow when she sang here, has made a brilliant operatic hit in New York. She belongs to the young school of prima donnas who, while not great in voice or talent, sing so sweetly, act so nicely, and appear so well that they engage the sympathies and warm the hearts of even the most frigid of audiences. Miss Hersee's beautiful and sympathetic voice, modest manners, and graceful acting will always insure her a warm place in the remembrance of all lovers of music, and achieve for her a gratifying amount of fame, as well as a more substantial proof of public favor.

II.

Der Saengerfest.

The Germans are to have their song-festival this year in Cincinnati. Next to Louisville we prefer Cincinnati; for it is near enough for us to catch the echoes, almost certainly to feel the inspiration, of the music. The Germans of Cincinnati are numerous and cultivated. The environs of Cincinnati are the finest in the West. The dear little city is nestled among crags that are most poetical. It reminds one of those happy Rhine-heimats in old Germany that have stood still three hundred years, crusted over with imaginary ... upon layers of legend, wine and song. Cincinnati is a charming site for love-making, wine-drinking, and song-singing. God ... made it to be the rustic seat of the ... devices of man, and the force of ... the Rice, have contributed largely to ... and ... of the Creator. Cincinnati is the ... and ... the West—beautiful, sequestered, ... The Germans could have made no wiser selection.

III.

Finland.

Perhaps some of our readers would like a glimpse at this almost *terra incognita*. An interesting letter, from a correspondent of the New York Evening Post, informs us that a Dr. Heinrich Helms has written a book entitled "*Finland und die Finländer.*" The Doctor had previously written about Greenland and Lapland, and his present work, though not so agreeable, adds something to our meager knowledge of that part of the globe. He particularly describes the University of Helsingfors and the Babel confusion of tongues there—Swedes, who administer the government, Germans, who are the traders and merchants, and Russians, the military element. He says the Finlanders still hope for final reunion with Sweden, which they consider their mother-land. Their favorite poet is John Ludwig Runeberg, whose epic poem, called "Fanrick Stals Sagner," describes the heroic events of Finland's last Swedish period and the Swedish-Russian war. A translation of this work has appeared in Germany, and by many is considered worthy to rank with the Frith of Saga. The poet has received testimonials of favor from both Denmark and Sweden. The Emperor of Russia has also granted him a pension. As for music, a German musician—Pacius—has composed an opera; in art, Eckmann and Lofgren in painting; and Walter Runeberg in sculpture has won fair renown. There are two bitterly opposite political parties—the Swedish and the native. The Russian Government has taken some steps to displace the Swedish language in favor of the native. It is more than probable that both, in time, will be absorbed by the Russian.

IV.

Boz's Final Bow.

At his farewell reading at St. James' Hall, London, recently, Mr. Charles Dickens, in a graceful and feeling speech, took farewell of the British public as a reader of his own works. He alluded to the bond between himself and the public, which had grown stronger during the years it had existed, and closed by saying: "For some fifteen years, in this hall and in many kindred places, I have had the honor of presenting my own cherished ideas before you for your recognition, and, in closely observing your reception of them, have enjoyed an amount of artistic delight and instruction which perhaps it is given to few men to know. In this task, and in every other I have undertaken as a faithful servant of the public, always imbued with a sense of duty to them, and always striving to do his best, I have been uniformly cheered by the readiest response, the most generous sympathy and the most stimulating support. Nevertheless, I have thought it well at the full flood-tide of your favor to retire upon those older associations between us which date from much further back than these, and henceforth to devote myself exclusively to the art that first brought us together. Ladies and gentlemen, in but two short weeks from this time I hope that you may enter, in your own homes, on a new series of readings at which my assistance will be indispensable, but from these garish lights I vanish now forevermore, with one heartfelt, grateful, respectful and affectionate farewell." It is to be hoped that, although Mr. Dickens has taken leave of the English public, he will ere long appear in this country and give us a final intellectual treat in his readings after he shall have completed the work, the Mysteries of Edwin Drood, upon which he is now engaged.

V.

Hawthorne.

A new book by Nathaniel Hawthorne is to appear in May. The contents are entirely new, and not gleanings from other productions. His impressions of England and Scotland, and incidents connected with his consular life, afford ample material to one who could never have gone from Dan to Bersheba and cried all barren. Beside being graphic sketches, the "Note Books" will furnish quite a good guide book to Americans visiting the localities described. The book is edited by Mrs. Hawthorne. As a man and a writer Hawthorne was so anti-Puritan, so antagonistic to the New England code of ethics, that it is a matter of wonder the amount of favor he met with among them. His harrowing description of the scourging of the Quakeress in the streets of Salem can never be forgotten: "A strong-armed fellow is that constable, and each time he flourishes his lash in the air you see a frown wrinkling and twisting his brow, and, at the same time, a smile upon his lips. He loves his business, faithful officer that he is, and puts his whole soul into every stroke, zealous to fulfill the injunction of Major Hawthorne's (an ancestor of the author) warrant, in the spirit and to the letter. There came down a stroke that has drawn blood! Ten such stripes are to be given in Salem, ten in Boston, and ten in Dedham, and with these thirty stripes of blood upon her, she is to be driven into the forest. The crimson trail goes wavering along Main street, but Heaven grant that, as the rain of so many years has wept upon it, time after time, and washed it all away, so there may have been a dew of mercy to cleanse this cruel blood stain out of the record of the persecutor's life." In another place he admits that many good men were among this people, and says: "Let us thank God for giving us such ancestors, and let each generation thank him, not less fervently, for being one step further from them in the march of ages."

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Three Chinamen will soon enter Harvard.

A new political novel by Disraeli is announced.

Chicago claims in her population 7,000 confirmed opium-eaters.

Mrs. Burlingame and family are in Gotha, Germany.

The beautiful daughter of a well-known dry goods merchant of New York city will make her *debut* in "Martha" next fall.

Cardinal Cullen has hurled an anathema at the "Grand Duchess of Gerolstein," and French plays generally.

Horace Greeley says: "Next in baleful importance in the South to the K. K. K's, are those who deserve the appellation of 'Carpet-baggers.'"

A public officer in England, who has undergone privations and sufferings in the service of his country, is subjected to the penalty of paying $7,500 for the honor of the Garter, and $1,825 for the Thistle.

In a recent debate in the Canadian Parliament, Sir George E. Cartier said, "Individually the Americans were kindly neighbors, but as a nation they were the most illiberal in the world, except the Chinese."

One of the ladies on the late jury in Wyoming writes that "she felt no serious discomfort from being shut up four days, and would have held out four months rather than be convinced by such an argument as that made by the counsel for the defense."

Gen. G. H. Thomas was born in Southampton county, Virginia, in 1816. He entered West Point in 1836; was, in 1840, appointed to the artillery; and served in Florida, in Texas, and with distinction in the Mexican war.

Mr. Charles Vezin, of Philadelphia, is engaged in preparing a memoir of Gottschalk, with whom he was in intimate correspondence for years, and up to the time of his death. The memoir will contain many interesting letters from Gottschalk.

Count Bismarck has presented the University of Virginia a costly and interesting collection of photographs and engraved designs of recent Government works in Prussia, embracing modern improvements as applied to bridges, canals, railways and public buildings.

The Cleveland Leader says of the Ohio woman suffrage convention: "When the women conventions shall be purged of feminine men, who wear ringlets and part their hair in the middle, and speak in a half falsetto voice, and of masculine women who don trousers, crop their hair short, and talk slang in deep bass, they will command more respect."

Dr. Fichler, one of the pupils of Canon Dollinger, and formerly professor of theology at Munich, but for some years librarian at St. Petersburg, announces in a letter to the Bishop of Mayence that his "conscience would compel him to separate from the Church of Rome if the Council of the Vatican should again confirm or extend the anathemas pronounced by that held at Trent."

Gen. Robt. E. Lee is going South for the benefit of his health, intending to be gone about a month, and to pass most of the time in Savannah. The Richmond Whig says: "He will stop in Warrenton, N. C., on his route, to re-visit the grave of a daughter who died near that place during the war. This relaxation from the routine of college duties, with the change of scenery and travel, will, no doubt, prove of benefit to his health."

The German papers announce the death of Moscheles, the once famous pianist and composer, and the tutor of Thalberg and Mendelssohn. M. Moscheles was born in 1794, and resided in London from 1821 to 1846, when he resigned his position as Professor at the Academy of Music to accept the post of director of the Conservatoire at Leipsic. M. Moscheles was celebrated for his brilliant improvisations, and he was also the author of some important compositions.

Some of the Madrid papers say that the Duke of Montpensier is about to start for Portugal, others that he will go to Seville; but it is supposed that his interests and pretentions would be likely to retain him in Madrid. The result of the duel renders him liable to four years' banishment; but probably no steps will be taken against him, and although what passed is notorious, it would be very difficult to get witnesses to depose against him in a court of law. There seems to have been some sort of investigation, for we are told that persons examined, said Don Enrique had accidentally killed himself when trying his pistols.

M. de Montalembert's funeral took place at the Church of St. Clotilde in Paris. The Temps says that two or three thousand persons attended it. Among those present were MM. Emile Ollivier, Daru, Buffet, Thiers, &c., deputations from the French Academy, &c. The pall-bearers were the Count Daru, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Cuvillier, of the Academy; the Prince de Broglie, M. Czartoryski, M. Dufaure, and M. de Corcelles. The Univers states that M. de Montalembert's death was announced by the preacher at Notre Dame on Sunday morning (Father Felix,) and that it fell like a thunderclap upon the immense congregation.

"Col. Baker," says the New York Tribune, "adds his testimony to that of Gens. Sheridan and Sherman in the effort to show that there was nothing inhuman in the Piegan massacre. But there is a suspicious look about figures which report 53 women and children accidentally killed out of 173 casualties in a cavalry charge lasting but a few minutes. Such is the deliberate official report of the chief officer of the attacking force. He can hardly expect any person, even remotely acquainted with warlike operations, to believe such a statement. The story becomes more painful and the act less justifiable with each explanation. The conduct of the men in the charge was gallant and daring and all that was admirable in soldiers; in the three hours' slaughter which followed it was worse than barbarous."

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Butler as a Detective—His Last Exploit—His War on the Correspondents—A Chapter on Kentucky Officials and Office-Seekers—Forgery of Grant's Name—Louisvillians Closeted with the President—Jealousy and Fears of a Cincinnati Railroad Lobbyist.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29.

If it were not personal I would take as a text the phrase "set a thief to catch a thief," and assert that Ben Butler would have made the greatest of thief-catchers. No ordinary obstacle would stand in the way of his consummation of his purpose. What other man would have thought of capturing the originals of the telegrams sent over the wires, as he did, to prove that money was used to purchase Andy Johnson's acquittal? Talk of your Vidocq, the great French detective, or Fouche, who read men's villainies in their eyes, or your own Yankee Bligh, whose name makes Louisville a terror to the rascals—Ben Butler had laid them all in the shade, if he had only been a detective. And what a blessing it would have been to the country, too, if he had been. There would have been more spoons in New Orleans, and less political villainy in Congress.

BUTLER'S LAST EXPLOIT.

Benjamin is after the newspaper men. As no other object can be surmised, it is suggested that it is to prove that there are rascals among them as well as among Congressmen. Somebody said that the Washington correspondents had been subsidized by the Cuban Junta. That this fellow had $60,000 in bonds, that one $50,000, and another one a million, and so on. Benjamin had a score to pay off; so, under the power of Congress (which is supreme), he calls for persons and papers. He has called and still calls witnesses. But none of them could produce a Cuban bond. Each one had heard rumors of their circulation among the profession, but he (the witness) had none—never saw one, and never saw anybody that had. But Ben was not discomfited. An idea seized him. He would summon a bank cashier—and he did. And he required that person to lay before the committee the private affairs of each one of the bank's customers, even inquiring about those who had special deposits in the banks. There was another point in this affair which must have been the creation of this audacious man. It was necessary to procure some of these bonds. An ex-official gave out that he would pay 15 cents on the dollar for each bond brought to him. He obtained several, and then was called before the committee. He was asked from whom he bought the bond; that being ascertained, the seller was required to reveal where he got it; and thus, no doubt, it was traced back to the original holder. The buyer of the bonds says he bought them on speculation; but there is not a doubt that Butler instigated the whole proceeding. And this was why the committee applied for an appropriation "to investigate." Whether Gen. Butler's committee propose investigation in anything else than the "Cuban job," has not yet been developed. Nor have any of the results in that affair been divulged. But it is certain that few correspondents are implicated in this transaction. There are several disreputable fellows in the profession here, but few, indeed, considering the opportunities such men have for improper practices.

TROUBLE AMONG THE FAITHFUL.

A Kentucky correspondent is never without an item of interest for the newspaper he represents. The Radicals of that State furnish them daily. Let me premise first, that the general idea is that the office-seeker is the one that suffers the vexations, the agony of suspense, between the anticipation and the possession. Not so with the Kentucky office-seeker. He at least has a hope that he may turn out the possessor. It is the Kentucky office-holder who is full of tribulation and troubles. When he gets the appointment it is an even chance that Grant revokes it before he is confirmed; or, failing in that, the odds are that his record must stand the test applied by the immaculate Senate, which is loyal if not honest. And, if he gets the office, then begin his troubles. He has vanquished his competitors for the place, as each one of them fought for himself alone; but they make common cause against their victorious adversary, and the chances are then ten to one he is turned out. Indeed, this being the practice in Kentucky, several of those gentlemen find it necessary every month or so to make a trip to Washington to find out whether or no efforts are not being made secretly to have them displaced. And I am told it is an actual fact that one man has employed an agent to keep him advised of the movements of the enemy.

WHOSE TURN NEXT?

Will it be General W. E. Hobson, Assessor of the Bowling Green district, or Lynn, who holds the same position in the Covington district? Hobson is here now, just in time to be called up and answer to the charge of incompetency. At least he is here, and that charge will be made against him. A letter, too, will be shown to the commissioner from one of his subordinates, who tenders his resignation at a specified time, declaring also that he will not be responsible for the affairs of an office so loosely conducted. It is proper for your correspondent to add that he is not acquainted with the facts in this case, other than the general charge named.

THE OHIO IMPORTATION.

The other case is that of Lynn, of Covington, and Mr. William S. Rankin wants his place. Lynn is said to be an importation from Ohio, who having lived in the same town once with old Jesse Grant, had, of course, claims on the old man's son. There is nothing against him I believe, excepting that Rankin wants his place, and the people of the district are pretty much in favor of Rankin. But, there an ugly little thing has been found, a very awkward denouement, indeed. It is said that Rankin's friends had succeeded in persuading the President that Lynn ought to vacate, and as Rankin had been an original applicant under the reign of Ulysses, the papers in the case were sent for, when lo! on one of them was found an indorsement to appoint said Rankin, and signed U. S. Grant. But it wasn't his writing; at least he said so, and His Excellency demands an explanation of the little matter before he takes another step. How the indorsement got there is a mystery. Rankin's friends deny all knowledge of it and the President repudiates it. So, it is quite a muddle. And isn't it provoking? A very "slip 'twixt the cup and the lip."

MAIL CONTRACTS.

This is the period of the year most interesting to stage and mail contractors, as the General Government then receives the bids for that work. There is great competition, and the number of bidders is greater than at any other letting. But it is almost impossible for bidders to go lower than many of those of last year, when the contractors lost money. Your readers may not know it, yet it is true that the stage company from Louisville to Frankfort got one cent for carrying the mail during the past year; and on the route from Lebanon to Columbia the contract for the same term was awarded at one-tenth of one per cent. Competition.

GRANT CLOSETED WITH LOUISVILLIANS.

The President was invisible this morning to visitors, being closeted with Captains Z. M. Sterley and Wm. C. Hite, of Louisville. As those gentlemen were with him by special appointment, it excited much curiosity, especially among the Western correspondents. The Cincinnati press, and Mr. Miles Greenwood, who is here in the interest of the proposed railroad from Cincinnati to Chattanooga, exhibited deep concern. Indeed, the latter was really distressed when it transpired, at a later hour, that the two Louisvillians joined in a dispatch to the President of the Louisville and Nashville railroad. Greenwood fears that Sterley and Hite have arranged for a little veto in case Congress shall pass the charter for the Cincinnati and Chattanooga railroad. The Louisville gentlemen declined to be interviewed by correspondents. X. L.

PORTS OF ENTRY.

A Letter of Explanation from the Hon. Boyd Winchester.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

CLEVELAND, O., March 29, 1870.

In your paper of yesterday, which I have just received, I find an article on "Western Ports of Entry," which may be construed by some as indicating a want of proper attention on my part to a matter of very great importance to Louisville. I am satisfied you intended no such implication. I desire, however, to make a brief statement in reference to this matter. The bill, which you state was submitted to the Louisville Board of Trade on the 6th of January last, and fully indorsed by them, was forwarded to me for presentation to Congress. Before its receipt, however, Mr. Wells, member from St. Louis, had presented a like identical bill (as originated, I understand, with the St. Louis Board of Trade), and had it referred to the Committee on Commerce. I filed, for reference to the same committee, several petitions I received from Louisville, praying for the passage of the bill. Learning that Mr. Finkleburg, of St. Louis, a member of the Committee on Commerce, would take special charge of the bill, I immediately consulted with him. He expressed himself very warmly in favor of Louisville as one of the proposed new Western ports of entry, and stated that he did not think there would be any difficulty about it, and, if there should be, he would notify me, that I might appear before the committee and present her claims. Shortly afterward I was taken sick, and confined to my room, almost entirely, until I left for this place, on the 10th of this month. From time to time before leaving Washington, I caused inquiry to be made as to what the committee had done, and was informed that they had not perfected the bill—that the places to be recommended as ports of entry were still under consideration, and Louisville had not yet been considered. My faith, which up to this time had been perfectly firm, became shaken, and I concluded to prepare for any contingency. Before leaving Washington, therefore, I had obtained from the Secretary of the Treasury a statement of the duties collected at Louisville during the past ten years, and had written home for such statistics as I desired, and was fully prepared to sustain and justify the claim of Louisville to be made a port of entry along with St. Louis, Chicago, and Cincinnati. When I left Washington, the impression was that the Committee on Commerce would not be able to report for a month or more; but, for fear it might be called sooner than expected, and during my absence, I wrote to my colleague, Hon. J. Proctor Knott, some ten days since, requesting him, that, should the committee report during my absence, and not include Louisville in their bill, to offer in my name an amendment to insert Louisville, and also get "leave to print" the remarks I desired to make in support of the amendment. I neglected to say to him that I had obtained the necessary statistics, and he very properly wrote for them to enable him to comply with my request. Should the committee report before my return, Louisville may be assured that I have entrusted her interests in safe hands, and our entire delegation will cheerfully support Mr. Knott. My health is much improved, and I hope to return to my duties the last of this week; if in time, I shall do all that I can to secure for our city a just recognition of her commercial importance. BOYD WINCHESTER.

ABOUT BURBRIDGE.

A Letter from Senator McCreery.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

SENATE CHAMBER, March 28, 1870.

Notwithstanding my express denial, I understand it is persistently reported in Kentucky that I recommended Gen. S. G. Burbridge for office. My information is that Gov. Stevenson is giving it currency. I would do him no injustice, and address this note to the public for the double purpose of again branding the report as a vile invention, and of giving Gov. Stevenson the opportunity of relieving himself of complicity in its circulation, or of vindicating its truth.

It has been my determination, as far as I was able, to reflect the wishes of the people of Kentucky. I make no claim to the talents of the great men who have preceded me, but in point of rectitude I admit inferiority to no one. Now, if I have willfully misrepresented the people—if I have sought by falsehood to cover up my political delinquency—then I am unworthy of a seat in the Senate of the United States. I am informed that Gov. Stevenson is actively engaged in collecting evidence to establish this fact, or the falsehood, as it may turn out in the end.

If Gov. Stevenson has not originated and circulated the calumny, it is due to himself and to me for him to make a public disavowal, and otherwise to furnish the proof. Therefore, as an act of common justice, I call upon him to do the one or the other.

The grave character of the charges, and the high source from which they are said to proceed, must be my apology for this obtrusion upon public attention.

THOMAS C. McCREERY.

BLACK MASKS.

Lynching of an Ex-Confederate Near Lancaster.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

LANCASTER, KY., March 30.

Last night, about half-past 10 o'clock, a man by the name of Thos. F. Berry was taken from his bed at the Mason House (where he was stopping), by four men, three of whom wore black masks. They carried him a mile and a half north of town, on the Lexington pike, and hung him. There were, it is supposed, twenty or twenty-five other men stationed around in squads.

Berry was a resident of this county (Garrard), thirty-eight or forty years of age, and was considered a dangerous and reckless man, especially when in liquor, as he was at the time he was taken. He served in the Confederate army, was taken prisoner, and while a captive it is said he killed a fellow-prisoner. It is alleged he killed three men in his time. The Coroner repaired to the spot this morning and brought the body of Berry to town. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts. Berry leaves a wife and one child. W.

CALIFORNIA.

Some of the Strange Things to be Seen There.

The following is an extract from a lecture recently delivered in Milwaukee:

California is worthy a visit. The face of the country indicates that the ranges of mountains are the results of volcanic eruptions. In some places they are so regular that they seem to have been formed of plastic material that flowed down regularly. Over most of the mountains and valleys there is nothing that we would call forests. In some places we see a parched and withered space as far as the eye can stretch. There are other spots where you think a castle has stood, and cannot believe it the home of Indians. Many theories are offered to account for the absence of trees in so many places.

The climate has remarkable phases and effects. There is often a difference of ten to fifteen degrees of temperature from San Francisco to across the bay. The changes seldom go to extreme heat or cold. As you sit in the room one person will come in and say he never saw a finer day, another will complain of a fog, and a third declare there is no fog but a sky darkly overcast. They all speak the truth, but come from different points at a short distance. I do not doubt but there are many places where on the windward side of a hill your land is not worth plowing and on the leeward side almost anything can be raised. In some parts of San Francisco they say it is unsafe to buy a city lot on one side of the street, because a wind may blow it over to the other side the next day. The climate is good, but the locality must be sought in reference to the object desired. The extraordinary sizes of trees, etc., are owing to many facts. The time of growth is after the rains have ceased, during the cloudless weather and when we should expect a dearth. There is a heavy layer of clay beneath the soil, and the rain settles on this and keeps the ground moist. The secret of successful cultivation is in continued hoeing and raking the soil. The loose soil acts as a capillary attraction.

On one farm the lecturer saw oranges, pomegranates, walnuts, apples and all fruits growing together. All flowers are blooming at a season of the year when you would be compelled to put on an overcoat if you attempted to gather them. He thought electricity one of the stimulants, added to the soil, sun and air, which produce the wonderful vegetation of the country.

The scenery was very wonderful, much of which was familiar to all. Going into a ravine at sunset from a mountain the scene was so impressive that silence seemed the best medium through which to commune with the beauties of nature. He described the mountains in beautiful language, following the streams, cascades and rivers as they leaped down the mountain, and dwelt at length on the Yosemite Valley.

The lecturer drew a striking picture of the famous California trees, speaking of ten that were only thirty-two feet in diameter and some that were three hundred and fifty feet high. Two of them, standing side by side in the church, would fill it from wall to wall. On the stump of one thirty-two persons could dance, forming four cotillons, and leave plenty of room for musicians and lookers-on. If sawed up one would make 527,000 feet of inch lumber, and for two thousand years, while the world had passed through innumerable changes, they had stood there, their branches waving in the breeze.

In speaking of the geysers he said that in a canon less than a mile long he saw more than three hundred jets of steam, that gave indications of what was passing below. The earth near is so hot as to burn one's shoes. He placed a locomotive whistle over one stream and heard it two miles away. There are also medicinal springs, and you can sit near two springs and reach hot water from one and cold, ice-water from the other. The beauty of the locality is unsurpassed; the nooks and canons seem as if nature had tried to put all her charms into one space.

The winds and fogs seriously affect one in some places. During the summer heat is also at times oppressive; and everywhere except in the mountains the water is bad; and you are subject to those ruthless invaders, earthquakes. People who are not familiar with earthquakes cannot become so and must always feel a dread of them. These sudden convulsions of nature sometimes cause ridiculous exhibitions of fear, for they come when one is so unprepared that there is no time for consideration. Two Germans were once working about a well, one in it, when an earthquake took place. They were frightened and ran, and when asked the cause of their fear the one that was in the well said he thought "this was on that side and that on this, the bottom on the top, and, mein Gott! I thought all was gone."

GOLLADAY.

"It Was a Grievous Fault, and Grievously Hath Caesar Answered It."

Speech of the Hon. J. S. Golladay at Russellville.

[From the Russellville Herald, March 30.]

Monday being County Court day, and this gentleman being in town, he availed himself of the occasion to make a speech in explanation and vindication of his action in reference to the appointment of young Holdane, of the State of New York, to a cadetship.

He set out by an appeal to Heaven that he was innocent of the charge of corruption, and referred to the persecution of the Sage of Ashland as an illustration of how unfounded charges follow good men through their lives and survived them after death; that he was the victim of circumstances—that the Radical party found it necessary to break the force of the development of corruption and venality which had been brought to light in reference to their own partisans by the sacrifice of a prominent Democrat; and, he being one, and a Kentuckian also, was the more readily selected as an object on which to vent their wrath. That no sooner had the charge of bargain and sale been made against him, than his own party press and party friends took up the cry, and lent a helping-hand to the Radicals in their efforts to victimize and destroy him.

For the action of the Democratic press he could make proper allowance. The reason for their course is easily understood—they have been denouncing the venality and corruption of the party in power, and when the charge was made against him, to preserve their consistency, they had denounced and condemned him without proof and without hearing. He had been in a position which did not allow a public vindication of himself—he had been a prisoner—he had been kept in duress at Washington—he had written letters to friends all over the District, stating the facts in the case, but had not the privilege or means of making public these facts as they were developed before the Committee of Investigation. The course pursued against him by the Military Committee was such that at one time he had seriously thought of publicly chastising the chairman, by the infliction of stripes by a cowhide, but that he had restrained himself and let things take their course. Unrestrained by any efforts on his part, said Committee had pursued their investigations to the conclusion, and the result was that not a scintilla of testimony had been elicited sustaining the charge which malignity had invented.

He said it had been his misfortune not to be a favorite with the newspaper press. When he made his first race for Congress, every paper in the District, with the Louisville Courier-Journal thrown in, was against him. He had tried hard to cultivate the friendship of the editor of the Russellville Herald, but had failed to accomplish the desired end. During his late troubles, whilst the editor of that paper had said nothing against him, yet he had inflicted upon him the most excruciating torture by collecting and publishing all that had been written against him by the Democratic papers of the State, without at the same time publishing what had been said in his favor. That if the editor had published what both sides had said—had published the letter of Mr. Brown, his attorney, who, Radical though he be, had volunteered in his defense—giving a statement of the testimony of the father of young Holdane—that on his return he would have taken him by the hand, and thanked him from the bottom of his heart. But he had not done so. The denunciations of the press, thus published, had flown over the country on the wings of the wind, and he would not be able to fully counteract their effect. The Louisville Courier-Journal had sounded the key-note of attack and denunciation, and the other Democratic papers had fallen into line. The Glasgow Times had been bitter and severe on him—but he did not intend to say a harsh word about anybody except the editor of the Lexington Gazette. He read from that paper an article which charged him with having confessed the crime of selling a cadetship for two thousand dollars, &c. He said his attorney, Brown, had written said editor a letter, correcting his unfounded charges, and he had refused to publish it; and he now took occasion to say that the editor of the Lexington Gazette was a *little, mean, dirty son of a b—h—a damned low son of a b—h*—and if he should ever meet him he would be tempted to violate one of the ten commandments.

He said that these charges against him had been spread broadcast over the whole country, and had naturally excited a great deal of prejudice against him—but that though there were those who did not like him or feel friendly toward him, he was satisfied there was no man who knew him believed he had been guilty of corruption or received money in the disposition of the cadetship. He believed there were those in Russellville who did not feel friendly toward him; that he had been told he would be rotten-egged if he attempted to speak here; that some miscreant had enclosed him an anonymous letter containing the article from the Lexington Gazette, with these words attached: "You damned thief, you ought to be hung," but he would not attribute it to any citizen of character or position in town; and notwithstanding all these things, he did not believe there was any one here who would say he was guilty of the charges laid against him. He had returned to his people at the earliest possible moment, to be heard by them and to ask a vindication at their hands. He had announced himself a candidate for re-election to Congress, and he was only asking for that which he had. The election was so near at hand he would not have an opportunity to see the people and make his defense before them. A convention had been called to assemble in a few days after his return home—that he had no opportunity to present his case before the whole district, and to run against a convention he did not believe he could be elected. The simple fact of going back to his seat in Congress did not amount to anything with him—he desired a re-election alone as a vindication. His going to Congress had already proved to him a curse—that his prominence as a Democrat had pointed him out as a mark of Radical vengeance—and he had been pursued by the Radical party, after they had determined on a victim, with a zeal that admitted of no doubt of his destruction.

He said the investigation of bargain and sale in reference to the disposition of cadetships by members of Congress had originated from an advertisement or notice in the New York Times in reference to one being in market for disposition—that the Radicals in this District very soon thereafter trumped up the charge against him, and it first appeared in a Sunday paper at Washington—that Mr. Brown, his attorney, called his attention to the charge, and asked as to its truth; and, on his denial, he volunteered his services in his defense. He immediately demanded of the committee an investigation. They sent for witnesses and prosecuted the investigation with vigor. They had and held the father of young Holdane in duress, after he had testified that he had never directly or indirectly, by himself or any other person, authorized, promised, agreed, or paid, one cent for the appointment of his son. That after Holdane had acquitted him of any wrong, corruption, pay or consideration, in any way, manner, or form, for securing his son the appointment, he was still held in duress, and told that he would be so kept for two years, unless he changed his statement. Mr. Golladay said that, learning from a source of undoubted character that he was to be expelled under any and all circumstances, without proof if necessary, he determined then to resign, return to his constituents, and seek vindication at their hands. No one away from the scene could imagine the condition of things at Washington—his sacrifice had been determined upon, right or wrong—the Radical party demanded a sacrifice, and he was the victim. Surrounded by such circumstances, he tendered his resignation. In this he did wrong, was sorry for it, got excited and went off half-cocked—would have recalled his resignation in a day, or even an hour after he had taken the step. He was prompted to his course by a proud and chivalric feeling—by a consciousness of his innocence, and by a knowledge that he was to be tried by a set of predetermined judges—that his expulsion would have forever debarred him from retaking his seat, notwithstanding a re-election and vindication by his constituents. Under such circumstances, and prompted by such motives, he appealed to his audience to know if he had done wrong in resigning. The Governor of Kentucky, it is true, had refused to accept his resignation, stating that his personal honor, and the honor of the district, and the honor of the State required him to meet the investigation by the only body that could acquit him. He said he caused said communication from the Governor to be read before the House of Representatives, and the point of order to be made in reference to his resignation; and he was more than willing, notwithstanding the circumstances surrounding him, after reflection, to breast the storm, and look to his constituents and his neighbors and those who best knew him for his vindication from Radical wrath and the frenzy of those who were seeking his ruin and downfall. He would have retracted his steps, notwithstanding he felt he had done no wrong in thus fleeing from a destruction which he had no power to prevent, and from which innocence afforded no shield. The result was, his seat was declared vacant. Governor Stevenson was denounced, and a prominent Radical declared that the Governor of Kentucky ought to be impeached for his attempted interference with the prerogatives of Congress.

Thus it stands, and he now appealed to his constituents—though to-day he is a member of Congress by right, notwithstanding he is not so deemed by the body of which he is a member. Law, precedent and the ablest jurists of the land, sustain the position that his resignation must be accepted by the body of which he is a member—which in his case has never been done. But the party in power are a "law unto themselves," and he could do nothing more than ask that his constituents return to him the commission which he had proffered to lay down under such circumstances. The committee who had been investigating the charges preferred against him, after sending far and near for witnesses, have said that they found nothing to sustain them.

He said it was true that young Holdane does reside in the State of New York, that he did recommend his appointment, and that the President made it. He had offered the appointment to T. K. Mason, of Logan county, who, on examination, it was found would be barred by age at the time he would have to take the place. He then promised it to a young Mr. Johnson, the son of his neighbor. Young Johnson was soon thereafter taken sick. His father begged further time, and thought he would be well enough when he would be called upon to undergo examination. A friend in Barren county had asked for the appointment, but he had recommended his son to a naval appointment, and he having failed on examination to possess the requisite educational qualifications, he declined to recommend him to the cadetship, because being disqualified by want of sufficient scholastic attainments in the one case, he would be deficient in the other. Mr. Kennedy, of Todd county, one of the candidates to fill his place, asked the appointment for his nephew. Professor Shields, of Logan county, had suggested the names of two or three young men under his charge as worthy of the appointment. That he replied to both Kennedy and Shields, that he had promised to recommend young Johnson. A short time before the examination would have taken place, he was informed by the father of young Johnson that his son's health was such that he could not accept the position—that about that time he received a letter from two gentlemen in Clinton county, who said they did not know him personally, but they were Democrats, had supported him, and asked the appointment of young Holdane. He thereupon wrote a recommendation to the President asking the appointment for young Holdane, of Clinton county, Ky. The appointment was made—but, continued Mr. Golladay, it now turns out that young Holdane is a resident of the State of New York and not of the State of Kentucky. He said he was not aware of this fact; he was misled by the letter he had received; he had intended no wrong; he had been guilty of no corruption; he had voted for the resolution appointing a committee to investigate the alleged corruption in the appointment of cadets to West Point, when the attention of the Congress was called to the matter.

In conclusion, he would say that he had been faithful to his trust—no business which had been intrusted to his hands, either for individuals or the public, had failed or suffered for the want of proper attention on his part. His labors in the various Departments had been unceasing when necessary and the interests of his constituents required it. He has distributed Public Documents to every household throughout his district. He had answered every letter addressed to him by friend or foe. He had been true to his party—he had labored for its success—he had upheld its banner in the citadel of the enemy. When he returned home, he found six Democratic candidates wanting his position. A Convention had been called to meet in a few days to settle the matter. He did not fully comprehend this state of affairs. He felt he deserved and ought to receive at the hands of his constituents a vindication from the persecution which had been heaped upon him. Time would not allow him to make such a canvass as the circumstances now surrounding him required before the convention will assemble. He would feel grateful if the nomination should be given him.

Thus ends a synopsis of Mr. Golladay's speech, which we have endeavored to render fully and fairly. Of course we do not pretend to have given his exact language, but we think we have omitted no point made by him, nor left out any idea advanced. On several occasions during the speech he received applause from portions of the audience. The assemblage was large and respectful.

Mr. Golladay and the Press.

[From the Russellville Herald, March 30.]

We publish elsewhere in to-day's paper a full synopsis of the speech delivered by Hon. J. S. Golladay at the court-house in this place on last Monday. We regret that on that occasion he thought proper to make allusion to our personal relations, and especially do we regret his endeavoring to make it appear that we felt personally unkind toward him. This he knew at the time was erroneous and unjust; for we have had no personal difficulty or controversy with him at any time. As a man we certainly have never had any unkind feelings toward him, and as a politician, whenever he has been the standard-bearer of our party, we have accorded him an honest support.

We are satisfied, however, that we fully comprehend what troubles Mr. Golladay in his relations with the editor of the Herald. His great cause of grievance has been, and still is, that he has failed to impress us with the magnitude of his powers of logic and statesmanship to such an extent as to make us one of the satellites of his planetary system—to regard him as the great man of great men—in other words, that we have not fallen down at his shrine and become an obsequious and devoted worshiper, that we have not sung paeans of praise to tickle and flatter his inordinate vanity. This, we think, is about the head and front of our offending, and, if so, it must continue to the end.

As we have said, we certainly entertain no personal ill-feeling toward that gentleman, and feel for him more of pity than of anger; but we must confess, as honest confession is said to be good for the soul, that we do not regard him either as statesman or politician of such accomplishments as to be looked up to as Sir Oracle of the Democratic party, or as entitled to the office of Dictator over the press. Notwithstanding our opinion as to his intellectual greatness may not reach his own view, we trust never to be led to do him injustice from that cause. If we had aught against him personally, which we have not, it should not swerve us from doing him justice in his Representative capacity. Private likes or dislikes never bias us in the discharge of an editorial duty. It has ever been a matter of principle with us, as editor of a public journal, to deal justly and act fairly with all public men, and especially those claiming to be members of the same political organization. We neither seek nor desire personal controversy with those of our own political household and always avoid it, if it can be done without a sacrifice of principle or right. Such has been our course, and we desire it shall be so with Mr. Golladay in his present unfortunate and humiliating position.

Instead of censuring us for publishing what other papers said against him, Mr. Golladay ought to feel grateful towards us, because the Herald is the only Democratic paper in the State that uttered one word, of its own accord, in his defense during the pendency of his case in Congress; but other Democratic papers did denounce him, and some of them with such bitter and galling epithets as few gentlemen could or would endure with patience or forbearance. But he complains that we did not publish the letter of his Radical friend Brown, to whom he had confided his defense before the Military Committee of Congress, and perhaps one or other articles from Radical sources. We did not, it is true, publish these articles, and our reason was, we did not think they were well calculated to allay the suspicions of his Democratic friends. We kept a sharp lookout for something from a Democratic source—from the Democratic members of the investigating committee, or from Democratic members of Congress, such as Hon. J. B. Beck, or other Democratic members from Kentucky. But not a line or a word made its appearance. We were anxious to publish testimony from such sources, but we could not lay hands on it. We did not desire that he should be condemned without the clearest proof of his guilt. Our hope was that his innocence would be triumphantly shown. We desired above all things that the hitherto unspotted reputation of the Democratic party of the county, of the district, and of the State would be fully vindicated. We waited in vain.

LITERATURE OF THE LASH

Lydia Has a Last Word—She Leaves Her Reputation in the Hands of Those who Know Her.

Lydia Thompson sends the following as a communication to the New York Star:

"The comments of the press on one of my recent performances in Chicago—the horse-whipping of the editor of the notorious Chicago Times—have been so general and so pronounced, that it would seem I may, without presumption, set my case before a public, by a large majority of which I have always been treated generously, and where, I am glad to believe, I have many friends. If any of those friends have been for the first time more grieved than amused by a performance of mine, they may be sure that, although I believe I did no more than was right, and treated that disgrace to his profession no other than he deserved, their regret for the necessity of the occurrence can be no greater than mine. It was my first appearance in such a role, and I sincerely hope it may be my last, even under such terrible provocation; and what I say for myself, I say also for all the other members of my company. The course we took was as repulsive to us as anything could be; but it seemed to us to be our last, our only resort. If we erred, our error was one of judgement and not of feeling, and we acted, not only on our impulse as outraged women, but on the best and soberest counsel that we could obtain.

I and the ladies of my company claim no immunity from criticism because of our sex, or the nature of our profession. We offer our public performances to public commendation and public criticism; but not our personal relations or our private characters. Yet we do not shelter our personal conduct behind this screen from any proper inquiry on the part of any person who has the right to make it; and are quite willing to leave our personal reputation in the hands of those who really know us; as willing as we are unwilling that they should be made the sport of those who neither know us nor anything about us of their own knowledge. We claim what has already been claimed for all women in our profession by one of its most eminent and least lenient critics, "not only that nothing shall be said of us which is untrue, but that no man shall say that of us which he does not know to be true." Briefly, in becoming actresses, we have not ceased to be women, or, indeed, human beings.

But we were also assailed by the Chicago Times with an outpouring of abuse so scurrilous, so personal, and of such a peculiar nature that every woman will know why I refuse to quote it or even to characterize it in my own language.

Insulted and wounded by such attacks, I addressed a letter of remonstrance to the editor of the notorious journal. The only result was a repetition of the offence in an aggravated form. We then humiliated ourselves so far as to send our agent to see the editor in person, who received him with a volley of abuse, and, producing a pistol, threatened to shoot him or any of the company who attempted interference. In our perplexity we sought counsel, and took legal advice, the highest that could be obtained in Chicago, and we were told that these articles, although as unmistakable in meaning as language could make them, were yet so ingeniously worded that to punish or restrain their author as the libeller of any individual personally would be an exceedingly tedious and difficult task, if not impossible. We were also told that, although we were thus practically without redress or power to protect ourselves from daily personal insult of the grossest nature, and although if any gentlemen of our party were to flog our slanderer it would be merely a fight, yet, if the women whom he had insulted were to chastise him publicly, although we should subject ourselves to arrest and fine for a technical breach of the peace, we should put upon this man a brand that he deserved, and have with us the sympathy of all the better part of the community. On this suggestion, feeling that something should be done, I acted, and with me one of the ladies of my company. The gentlemen accompanied us merely that they might protect us against the pistol with which we had been threatened. We may have been badly counseled, and now that the excitement of the affair is over, I feel that we were goaded into an unwomanly action. I cannot say more. My statement of my case is my defense. I certainly did not act as I should like to act, or as thus far through all my life I have acted. But there are some provocations under which a woman who has not sunk into the slough of indifference, can be neither proud nor cautious. And saying this, I commit myself to the sympathy of my own sex, and the gallantry of the other, in a public whose favor I shall always remember with gratitude.

☞ James Brown, for selling liquor in Ionia, Michigan, has been sentenced to ninety days in jail and to pay a fine of one hundred and eleven dollars.

An Extravagant Railroad Story.

[From the Milwaukee Wisconsin.]

Certainly the most singular escape from accident the Wisconsin has ever been called upon to record took place at the Union depot yard, near Greenwich street. A train of flat-cars loaded with snow taken from the yard was moving out at the rate of five miles per hour. A German, upon whose hands time hung heavily, and who had no doubt been drinking, came down Greenbush street, smoking a cigar. He saw the train, and the idea struck him that he would take a ride. Selecting the fifth car from the end, he made a jump and landed—flat on the rail fairly across it, between the fourth and fifth cars. The wheels struck his head and pushed it off against the snow, but turning the man so that his feet came on the track. The wheels of the next car struck the feet, throwing them off and turning the head on again, and so on until every set of wheels under the cars had spun the body around, throwing first the head and then the feet of the unfortunate man upon the track and into danger.

Captain Callaway and his brother, who were near the spot at the time, saw the affair, and say that the man's body, by the action of the wheels, kept going about like a top. They got to the spot as soon as they could, expecting to find the man cut to pieces. Lifting him up, we may judge of their surprise to find that he was only severely bruised. Carrying him to a saloon, the German soon came to himself, and only complained of feeling sore and bruised. How he escaped death is certainly a miracle, and cannot be explained. All the time, and until he was taken to the saloon and recovered, the man clung to his cigar. When fully recovered and questioned as to his feelings while in so dangerous a place, the man said he realized it fully, and expected the next pair of wheels that reached him would cut off his head or his legs, but after a little while he got accustomed to it and believed there was no danger. He said he thought he was under the train about three-quarters of an hour, and would scarcely believe that the whole thing occupied but a few seconds. However, short as was the time, he does not care to be placed in the same situation again.

The Kentucky Duelist at Heidelburg.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

The following is an extract from a private letter recently received from Heidelburg, Germany:

"Dueling has now ceased for the term. The man with whom the American Stone (a gay Kentuckian) had his last duel, about two weeks since, is not out of the house yet. The doctor was for some time in doubt whether he would be able to reconstruct his face or not. The last four men with whom Stone has fought were carried off the field. One fellow he finished up in a minute and a half.

"As soon as any German begins to distinguish himself above others in dueling, Stone calls him out and gives him a merciless drubbing. As a result, the corps-students think that Stone is a splendid fellow; in fact he would be perfect if he did not possess so dangerous a sword.

"The fact is, that there is a most reckless set of Americans here at present. Beside them the corps-students stand no chance whatever. When German students get drunk, they are entirely satisfied if they can succeed in getting each other home; but when Americans get drunk, they insist on whipping out the whole beer house, and seeing that the establishment is properly closed before they leave. They are so pugnacious that the Germans generally clear out and leave them the field, in order to save trouble."

Divorced by a Photograph.

[From the Norfolk Virginian.]

In 18[illegible], a man married a lady in Mathews county, and lived with her until 1867, when he left home under pretense of going to North Carolina for work, and his wife heard nothing of him until a few months ago, when she learned that he had gone to western North Carolina and passed himself off as a single man, and married a highly respectable lady there. Finding, by some means, that his first wife had discovered his whereabouts, he left for parts unknown, and she brought a suit for divorce, employing as counsel a firm in this city. It was easy to prove his marriage in Mathews, and also the facts of the marriage in Carolina, but no one could be found to testify that, although the names were the same in both instances, he was the same individual, and the man himself was, as a Missouri sheriff reported on a certain occasion, "non est come atibus." Those who knew him in Carolina could not testify that he was the same man who was married in Mathews and vice versa. So the attorneys conceived the idea of identifying him by means of a photograph, which was entirely successful. Parties in each place testifying to the perfect resemblance. Photography has been made to serve many ends, but this is the first instance in which we have known it to be an instrument in divorce.

☞ To remove the Old Bailey in London
Was a task for both Paley and pelf,
But they say that our Yankee Old Bailey
Removed both our funds and himself.
[Boston Post.

☞ An Ohio paper, after chronicling the death of a boy from the kick of a horse, furiously asks: "Where are the police?"

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, THURSDAY EVENING, March 31, 1870.

The money market is wearing a monotonous phase, and presents small field for comment. Aside from the regular routine of discounts and deposits, the deposit balances reached fair proportions, considering that collections have not come in as freely as was anticipated. The banks are discounting freely, but do not report any excess of funds on hand. The rates continue to run at 9 and 12 per cent.

EXCHANGE—Is in good demand, with a limited supply. The banks are buying at par to one-tenth per cent. premium, and selling at one-tenth to one-eighth per cent. premium. There is very little going forward now to create sight exchange, and it is with difficulty that the banks keep themselves supplied without shipping notes.

GOLD—Has been a little more active under the influence of improved rates, and the sales for to-day were much larger than the transactions for any one day in the past week. Gold opened at 112¼, but late in the day there was a slight decline, and it closed at 111¾.

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	111¾	112¼
Silver halves and quarters	109	
Silver dimes	108	

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Are dull, with but little doing in this market, although we notice a slight advance in New York on several descriptions.

Five-twenties, 1862	113⅜@114[illegible]
Five-twenties, 1864	109[illegible]@110[illegible]
Five-twenties, 1865	109[illegible]@110[illegible]
Five-twenties, 1865	109[illegible]@110[illegible]
Five-twenties, new issue	107[illegible]@108[illegible]
Five-twenties, 1867	108[illegible]@109[illegible]
Five-twenties, 1868	108[illegible]@109[illegible]
Ten-forties	105[illegible]@105[illegible]
Cy 6's	110[illegible]@111[illegible]

The following closing quotations indicate the course of prices in New York for the past three days:

	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, '81	115[illegible]	115[illegible]	114[illegible]		¼
" '62	109[illegible]	110[illegible]	110[illegible]		..
" '64	109[illegible]	109[illegible]	109[illegible]		..
" '65	109[illegible]	109[illegible]	109[illegible]		¼
New issue	107[illegible]	108[illegible]	108[illegible]		..
" '67	108[illegible]	108[illegible]	108[illegible]		..
Coupons '68	108[illegible]	109[illegible]	109[illegible]		..
10-40 coupons	105[illegible]	105[illegible]	105[illegible]		..
Cy 6s	112	111[illegible]	111[illegible]		..

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—Have not been very active, and beyond the sale of a small lot of the Bank of Louisville stock, and a few shares of Nashville railroad stock, we know of no stock transactions. There was, however, a slight trade doing in bonds, and some city bonds changed hands at fair rates. The Shelby county 8 per cent. bonds are daily gaining favor, and all parties who investigate this security speak in the most satisfactory terms of them.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, 150 West Main street, quote as follows:

STOCKS.

National Bank, first	132	@133
National Bank, second	97	@ 98
National Bank, Planters'	93	@ 95
National Bank, City	99	@100
Bank of Kentucky	93	@ 94
Bank of Louisville	87	@ 88
Merchants' Bank	118	@119
Commercial Bank	77	@ 78
Northern Bank	118	@119
Citizens' Bank	109	@110
People's Bank	96	@ 97
Mechanics' bank	99	@100
West'n Fin'cial Corp'tion bank(new)	88	@ 90
Falls City Tobacco bank	96	@ 97¼
Masonic bank	102	@103
Security bank	110	@111
Louisville Insurance Company bank	125	@130
Farmers' bank	94	@ 95
Western Insurance Company bank	129	@130
Farmers' and Drovers' Bank	100	@
German Insurance Company bank	160	@161
Gas Company stock	107	@108
L. & F. R. R. (preferred)	82	@ 83
L. & F. R. R. (common)	45	@ 47
Jeff., Mad., & Ind. R. R.	68	@ 70
Louisville & Nashville R. R.	71	@ 72

BONDS.

City for improvements, 6 per c	69¼	@ 71
City for bounty, 6 per c	70	@ 72
City for school purposes, 6 per c	70	@ 72¼
City for Jeff. Railroad, 6 per c	82	@ 83
City for L. and N. Railroad, M. S., 6 pr c	78	@ 80
City for L. and N. Railroad, L. E., 6 pr c	75	@ 76
City for wharf, new, 6 per c	72	@ 73
City for wharf, old, 6 per c	79	@ 80
City for water-works, old, 6 per c	77	@ 79
City for water-works, new, 6 per c	71	@ 72
Water-works bonds, 6 per c	78	@ 79
Canal bonds, first issue, 6 per c	98	@ 99
" " second issue, 6 per c	84	@ 85
" " third issue, 6 per c	74	@ 75
" " fourth issue, 6 per c	72	@ 73
Kentucky State bonds, old, 6 per c	96	@ 99
" " " new 5 per c	87	@ 88
Jeffersonville Railroad bonds, old, 7 per c	93	@ 95*
" " " new, 7 pr c	80	@ 81*
L. & F. R. R. bonds (C branch), 7 per c	83	@ 84*
L. & N. R. R. bonds (M. S.), 7 per c	93	@ 95*
" " " (L. E. br.) 7 per c	89	@ 90*
" " " (M. br.) 7 per c	91	@ 92*
" " " con'd mort., 7 pr c	87½*	
City for Elizabethtown & Paducah R. R., 7 per c		@ 85*
Ohio River Bridge Company, 7 per c	90	@ 92½*
Glasgow for Glasgow R. R., 7 per c	—	@ 80*
Caldwell county, for E. & P. R. R.	85*	
Shelbyville County bonds, 8 per c		90*
Masonic Temple bonds, 8 per cent		95*

Bonds marked * are sold with interest added.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

for the last twenty-four hours, by the Frankfort, Nashville, Jeffersonville, and New Albany railroads, and by the river. (Furnished by the Board of Trade):

Articles.	Imports.	Exports
Apples, green, bbls	127	54
Butter, pkgs	28	..
Bacon, casks	33	216
Bacon, tcs	11	37
Bagging, pcs	150	...
Bale Rope, coils	65	6
Cement, bbls	..	..
Cheese, pkgs	53	15
Candles, bxs	..	80
Coffee, bgs	42	157
Corn, bgs	1183	228
Coal, bush	..	..
Cotton, bales	..	311
Dried fruit	124	35
Fruit, fresh, pkgs	43	65
Feathers, bags	26	9
Eggs, bxs and bbls	36	45
Flour, bbls	590	541
Furniture, pkgs	651	82
Hides, bdls	31	51
Hay, bales	623	227
Hogs, head	139	..
Horses, head	1	11
Iron, pig, tons	8	..
Iron & steel, bdls and pcs	289	893
Lard, tcs	4	63
Lard, kegs	15	47
Malt, sks	..	16
Merchandise, pkgs	[illegible]	2375
Mules, head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nails, kegs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, sacks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oil, bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes, bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, mess, bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rags, sacks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rice, casks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sugar, hhds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sugar, bxs and bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seeds, bags	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, bdls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tobacco, hhds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tobacco, boxes	[illegible]	[illegible]
Whisky, bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, sacks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, sacks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Woodenware, pkgs	[illegible]	100

Daily Review of the Markets.

ALCOHOL—Stocks are ample, and dealers report a moderate demand, with light transactions within the range of our quotations. Prices rule firm but not quotably higher, and we continue to quote in barrel lots at $[illegible] per gallon, and in small packages at $[illegible] per gallon.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE—There is but little activity in the market, and transactions are limited to light jobbing lots. Prices rule steady, and sales are made within the range of our quotations. We quote 2-lb Ky. in round and jobbing lots at [illegible]c. Flax bagging is nominal at [illegible]c. Rope is in light request at [illegible]c in coils and half coils.

BATTING—Is in light request, and dealers report stocks very large. Prices are unchanged, and sales are made at [illegible]c per pound for No. 1, and [illegible]c per pound for No. 2.

CEMENT—The demand is reported moderately active, and we note sales amounting to 980 bbls at $1 75@2 per bbl.

CORDAGE—An ample supply is reported, with light demand, and prices are entirely unchanged. We quote grass rope at [illegible]c, jute rope at 15c, and cotton rope at [illegible]c.

CHEESE—A decided improvement is visible in the market, and stocks are reported fully up to the requirements of customers. Prices rule steady, and light sales were effected within the range of our quotations. We quote factory at [illegible]c, dairy at [illegible]c, and New York factory at [illegible]c per lb in round and jobbing lots.

CANDLES—An active demand is reported, and stocks are now accumulating to a sufficient extent to supply the wants of customers. Prices are unchanged and transactions are being effected within the range of our quotations. We quote 12-oz star at 13[illegible]c per pound, 16-oz star at 15[illegible]c per pound. Tallow are in good demand, and prices rule steady, with sales at 13[illegible]c per lb.

COTTON-YARNS—Dealers report the demand but moderate, and stocks are greatly in excess of the demand. Prices are unchanged, and we continue to quote:

No. 500, per dozen, at	13 @15c
" 600, " at	13 @14c
" 700, " at	14 @15c
Pound yarns are selling at [illegible]c per lb.	
Cotton rope	[illegible]
Carpet chain	[illegible]
Candle wick	[illegible]

FISH—Stocks are ample, and dealers report a daily increase in the demand, with transactions within the range of our quotations. Prices rule steady, and we continue to quote No. 1 mackerel in barrels at $27 50@28 00 per bbl; No. 2 in barrels at $19 50@20 00, and No. 3 bbls at $16 00@16 50 per bbl. White fish are held at $[illegible] per bbl; herring in bbls at $[illegible], and sardines at [illegible]c.

HOMINY—A light demand is reported, and stocks are amply sufficient to supply the wants of customers. We quote at $5 75@6 25 per bbl in round and jobbing lots.

HOPS—There is but little demand, and stocks are greatly in excess of the demand of the trade. Prices are unchanged, and we continue to quote new hops at [illegible]c, and old at [illegible]c per lb.

HIDES—Receipts are liberal, and prices rule weak, with a strong downward tendency. We quote green-salted at 8½@9c, dry-salted at 15@16c, and flint hides at 17@18c per pound.

HAY—The supply continues insufficient to meet the demand of the trade, and owing to scarcity of stocks transactions are limited to light transactions. Prices rule firm, and an advance in quotations is almost inevitable. We note sales amounting to 100 bales choice, on levee, at $20 50. We quote:

	On Arrival.	Delivered at Depot.
Timothy, prime to choice, per ton	$18 50@19 00	$19 50@21 50
Timothy, redtop, pr ton	17 00@18 00	19 50@[illegible]

IRON COTTON TIES—An ample supply is reported, and the demand is very light. Prices are unchanged, and we continue to quote at [illegible]c per lb.

LIME—Is in good request, and stocks are reported fully up to the requirements of the trade. Sales to-day include 400 bbls at $1@1 10 per bbl.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—The stringency in the market continues to increase, and dealers report it almost utterly impossible to supply the wants of customers. Owing to this stringency an advance in quotations is almost inevitable. Sales of the various grades of Virginia are made ranging from 63c for common lbs, and 1/4s to $1 15 for extra fig and pancake. Kentucky tobacco ranges from 53c for black sweet lbs and ½s to 78c for navy lbs and ¼s, best.

NAILS—A fair demand is reported, and stocks are ample, with light transactions within the range of our quotations. Prices are unchanged, and we continue to quote 10d at $4 50@4 75, 8d at $4 75@5, 6d at $[illegible], 4d at $[illegible] per keg in round and jobbing lots.

OILS—Are in light request, and prices are quoted a shade lower. We quote Nos. 1 and 2 lard oil at $1 10@1 25 per gal. Coal oil is in active demand, and commands 27@29c per gal. Benzine is held at 15@20c.

ONION SETS—The market is well supplied, and the demand is by no means equal to the stocks. We quote:

Red, per bushel	$ 8 00@ 8 25
White, per bushel	12 00@
Top Onions, per bushel	3 25@ 4 00

OFFAL—There continues to be a scarcity in the market, and this cannot be remedied until the mills are all put in operation. Transactions to-day were of limited importance, and are insufficient to effect any change whatever. We quote bran at $18@20, shorts at $22@24, shipstuff at $26@27, and middlings at $32 per ton.

SALT—Prices are unchanged in every respect, and transactions are limited to small lots. We quote large barrels at $2 65, small barrels at $2 10, and dairy salt at $3 per bbl.

STRAW—A moderate demand is reported, and receipts are equal to the demand. We quote the various grades at $9@12 per ton.

SOAP—Dealers report the demand moderate, and stocks are equal to the requirements of the trade. We quote German No. 1 at 8@8¼c; German No. 2 at 7@7¼c, and rosin at 6@7c per lb.

SEEDS—Continue in active demand, and stocks are fully up to the requirements of the trade. We quote timothy seed at $6 00@6 75; hemp seed at $3 00@3 50; clover at $10 25@10 50, and extra blue grass at $3 25@3 50 per bushel.

STARCH—A moderate demand is reported and prices are unchanged. Prices rule steady, and sales are made within the range of our quotations. Sales are made at 6¼@7c per lb for pure starch, 10@12½c per lb for gloss starch, and at 10@12c per lb for corn starch.

TALLOW AND GREASE—The market is well supplied, and receipts find ready sales at 8¼@9c, and grease at 7@8½c per lb.

VINEGAR—Prices are unchanged, and dealers report an active demand, with transactions within the range of our quotations. Sales of cider vinegar are made at $[illegible] per bbl, crab at $9@10, and pure apple at $11@12.

WOOL—Dealers report receipts very light, and the supply upon the market is also light. Prices rule steady, and receipts find ready sales at 30@33c per lb for unwashed, and 50@55c for tub washed.

WHISKY—The supply of highwines is very light, and prices rule firm. Sales to-day include 27 bbls at 95c per gallon, tax paid, for old fashioned. We quote patent and old fashioned at 93@95c per gallon, tax paid; copper is in good demand, and prices are unchanged. We note sales of 50 bbls new copper on private terms.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market was active to-day, and prices for all descriptions well maintained. The outlook for tobacco is regarded as encouraging, and the season for bright grades during the entire season. For bright grades there is an active demand with a light supply, and highly satisfactory prices are obtained. The following is an exhibit of the sales of tobacco at the various warehouses for the month of March:

	Hhds. off'rd.	Hhds. rej'd.	Hhds. sold.	Value.
Pickett House	1286	48	1238	$143,90[illegible] 58
Ninth-street House	714	39	675	78,143 93
Louisville House	693	44	649	72,178 30
Boone House	625	33	592	64,588 25
Farmers' House	512	23	481	55,098 85
Planters' House	177	6	171	19,954 84
Total	4,007	193	3,814	$428,847 73

The sales to-day amounted to 205 hhds, with rejection of bids on 4 hhds.

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 70 hhds: 4 hhds Trigg county leaf at $13 25, 12 50, 10 75, 10 25; 2 hhds Barren county old leaf at $13 75, 11 75; 18 hhds Todd county leaf at $11 50, 11, 10 25, 10 50, 9 80, 9 60, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 8 90, 8 80, 8 80, 8 50, 8 40; 5 hhds Todd county lugs at $7 60, 7 40, 6 90, 6 90, 6 70; 13 hhds Trimble county leaf at $17 50, 17, 14 25, 12 75, 11 75, 11 75, 11, 10 50, 10, 8 80, 8 60, 8 40, 8 30; 9 hhds Trimble county lugs and frozen at $7, 5, 5 75, 6 70, 8 10, 7 90, 6 40, 5 20, 4 80; 1 hhd Franklin county leaf at $12 25; 1 hhd Franklin county lugs at $7 50; 4 hhds Marion county leaf at $10, 9 90, 9, 8; 7 hhds Marion county lugs at $7 50, 7 10, 6 90, 5 70, 6 70, 6 60, 5 70; 1 hhd Caldwell county leaf at $9 30; 1 hhd Hart county leaf at $8 30; 2 hhds Hart county lugs at $6 90, 6 60, 7; 1 hhd Henderson county trash at $4 70.

The FARMERS' HOUSE sold 23 hhds: 4 hhds Warren county common leaf at $7 80, 8 10, 8 70, 10 50; 1 hhd Simpson county leaf at $[illegible]; 3 hhds Indiana lugs at $5, 5 10, 6 10; 2 hhds Simpson county lugs and leaf at $6 90, 8 60; 1 hhd Barren county lugs at $6 25; 2 hhds Sumner county, Tenn., common leaf at $7 50, 8 70; 3 hhds Hart county, Ky., old leaf at $13, 13 50, 12 00; 2 hhds Henry county common leaf and lugs at $5 25, 10 00; 2 hhds Green county common lugs at $4 80, 6 90; 1 hhd Allen county common lugs at $6 60; 1 hhd Hart county bright wrapper at $14 50; 1 hhd Hart county bright wrapper, grown by R. S. Palmore, and bought by Mike R. Ady for P. Lorillard & Co., N. Y., at $48 per 100 lbs.

The NINTH-STREET HOUSE sold 49 hhds: 2 hhds Warren county new leaf, $9 30 to 10 75; 1 hhd Hancock county new leaf, 10 25; 2 hhds Webster county new lugs, 5 85 to 6 00; 8 hhds do new leaf, 7 30 to 11 00; 1 hhd Warren county new lugs, 7 60; 6 hhds Barren county new common leaf, 8 20 to 10 00; 2 hhds Hart county old leaf, 9 20 to 10 60; 2 hhds Hardin county new lugs, 6 40, 6 60; 2 hhds Hardin county new leaf, 8 30 to 10 00; 8 hhds Trimble county new lugs, 6 00 to 8 60; 11 hhds Trimble county new leaf, 10 00 to 17 75; 1 hhd old stems, 2 55; 2 hhds old lugs, 8 20 to 8 70.

The BOONE HOUSE sold 11 hhds: 1 hhd Spencer county, Ind., lug at $6 90; 1 hhd Green county new leaf at $9 70; 3 hhds Russell county lug and leaf at $7, 8 90, 10 75; 2 hhds Trimble county lug and leaf at $7 90, 19 75; 4 hhds Logan county lug and common leaf at $6 60, 7 40, 8 00, 8 90.

The LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 24 hhds: 6 hhds Henry county low leaf, $8 60, 9 60, 9 60, 9 65, 10, 10 25; 2 hhds Simpson county leaf, $9 95, 9 95; 3 hhds Grayson county low leaf, $7 90, 7 80, 8 25; 1 hhd Todd county leaf, $11; 1 hhd Hart county old leaf, $12; 4 hhds Warrick county, Indiana, common leaf, $6 10, 6 30, 6 90, 7 00; 2 hhds Daviess county lugs, $6 60, 7 00; 2 hhds Hart county lugs, $6 10, 7 20; 3 hhds Carroll county lugs and leaf, $6 55, 14 00, 17 75.

The PLANTERS' HOUSE sold 28 hhds—13 hhds Hardin-county lugs at $5, 5 20, 4 65, 6 80, 7, 7 40, 7, 7, 7 50, 5 60, 6 85, 6 85, 5 40; 2 hhds Hardin-county leaf at $8 80 and 10 75; 3 hhds Logan-county lugs at $8 40, 7 90, 7 80; 6 hhds Logan-county low leaf at $9 85, 9 90, 9 60, 10 25, 9 70, 9 70; 1 hhd Indiana stemmery trash at $4 20; 2 hhds frosted lugs at $5 20 and 5 40; 1 hhd lugs at $7 45.

Louisville Flour and Grain Market.

FLOUR—There was but little doing in the market to-day, and transactions were of limited importance. Stocks are ample, and prices are unchanged in every respect. Sales to-day include 280 barrels assorted grades at quotations; 150 barrels No. 1 at $6 25, and 150 barrels fancy at $7 00 per bbl. We quote:

Fine	$4 25@4 50
Superfine	4 50@4 75
Extra	4 75@5
Extra family	5 @5 50
A No. 1	5 50@6 25
Fancy	5 50@7 25
Rye Flour	5 75@6 00
Buckwheat	7 50@8 00

GRAIN.—WHEAT—Continues inactive, and, owing to this inactivity and to the limited magnitude of transactions, we find it difficult to give accurate quotations. We quote on arrival at $1 00@1 05, and sales are made from store ranging from $1 15@1 20 per bushel for red, white and amber.

OATS—An active demand is reported, and stocks are light, but not insufficient to supply the wants of customers. Prices rule firm, and the tendency is to higher quotations. We note sales of 200 bushels, sacks inclusive, at 95c per bushel. We quote white and black seed oats at 73@75c per bushel. Feed oats command 62@65c per bushel, in sacks, and bulk command [illegible]c per bushel.

RYE—Is in active jobbing demand, and stocks are ample with daily transactions within the range of our quotations. We quote on arrival at [illegible]c per bushel, and dealers are holding stocks from store at [illegible]c per bushel.

BARLEY—Owing to the inactivity in the market, we find it very difficult to give accurate quotations, and as stocks are very large, dealers are indisposed to make purchases. Prices are weak, and can be no more be realized. Stocks are held at $[illegible] per bushel for spring barley, and $[illegible] per bushel for fall barley.

CORN—Transactions to-day were of limited importance, but dealers are negotiating to effect transactions. Prices rule firm with a decided upward tendency. Sales include [illegible] bushels shelled corn, sacks inclusive, at [illegible]c per bushel. We quote shelled corn, sacks inclusive, at [illegible]c per bushel, and in bulk at [illegible]c per bushel. Ear corn commands [illegible]c per bushel from store and [illegible]c per bushel on arrival.

MALT—Prices are unchanged in every respect, and dealers report a fair jobbing demand. Stocks are ample, and sales are made within the range of our quotations. We quote fall at $1 40 per bushel, spring at $1 35, corn at $1 25, rye at $1 25, Canada at $1 [illegible], and oat malt 80c per bushel.

Louisville Grocery Market.

SUGARS—The market to-day has been unusually quiet, and transactions were limited to light jobbing lots. Prices are now in a settled condition, and dealers are now enabled to make purchases without any fear of further decline. We quote:

Choice	12 @12¾
Prime	11¾@12
Fully fair	11½@11¾
Fair	11 @11¼
Common	10 @11

REFINED SUGARS—But little animation prevailed in the market to-day, and advices from other points report prices weak but not quotably lower. Sales to-day were of limited importance within the range of our quotations. We quote:

Hard standard	13¾@14¼
A's	13½@13¾
B's	12¾@13¼
Extra C	12½@12¾
C's	12¼@12½
Yellow	11¾@12

ISLAND SUGARS—Prices are unchanged, and dealers report large stocks of Demerara, but Porto Rico and Cuba are in very light supply. We quote Demerara at 13½@14c, Porto Rico sugars at 12½@13c, Cuba at 12¼@13c.

MOLASSES—An active jobbing demand is reported, and stocks are fully up to the requirements of the trade. Small sales were made at 72@80c per gallon, in barrels and half barrels.

SORGHUM—Receipts are liberal, and prices are fully maintained. We quote at 45@55c per gallon, as to quality.

RICE—Stocks continue very light, and prices are unchanged in every respect. We quote Louisiana rice at 7@8c per lb.

SIRUPS—A fair demand is reported, and the supply is sufficient to meet the demand of customers. We quote the various grades at 50c@$1 20 per gallon.

COFFEE—Transactions to-day were of limited importance, but the fact that prices are firm and tend upward is sufficient evidence that the demand will be very active. The prevailing opinion of dealers is that an advance in quotations is inevitable, as stocks in the New York market have been greatly reduced. We quote:

Choice	22¾@23¼c.
Prime	21¾@22¼c.
Fair	20¾@21 c.
Common	18¾@19¾c.
Laguayra	22¾@23 c.
Java	30 @33 c.
Maracaibo	23¾@24 c.
Ceylon	24 @24¾c.

Louisville Produce Market.

APPLES—Dealers report an active jobbing demand, and prices rule firm. Sales to-day were of limited importance, and are made within the range of our quotations. We quote common and choice qualities at $3 00@6 00 per bbl.

BUTTER—The market is well supplied, and prices rule weak with a strong downward tendency. Sales to-day include 1,200 lbs choice country at 33c per lb, and 500 lbs cooking at 20c per lb. We quote from cooking to choice country at 20@33c per lb. Western Reserve is in good demand, and commands 35@38c per lb. New York butter is in moderate request, and is held at 43@45c per lb.

BEESWAX—Receipts are liberal, and prices are fully maintained. Strictly prime lots command 28@30c per lb on arrival.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand continues active, and stocks are being rapidly disposed of. Sales include 10,000 pounds apples at 6c per lb. Prices are unchanged, and we quote apples at 6@7c per lb; half peaches at 7@8c per lb, and quarter peaches at 5@6c per lb.

EGGS—Are in good demand, and receipts continue very liberal. Prices rule weak, with a strong tendency to lower quotations. Sales include 1,200 dozen, recount at 19½c per doz. We quote shippers' and recount at 18½@20c per doz.

FLAX SEED—The supply upon the market is light, and receipts find ready sales at $1 75 per bushel.

FEATHERS—Receipts are ample, and prices are fully maintained. We quote strictly prime at 78@80c per lb, and mixed are nominal at 30@60c per pound.

ONIONS—Are in active jobbing demand, and prices rule firm. Transactions to-day were of limited importance, and command $3 50@4 00 per bbl, packed in shipping order.

POTATOES—The market is well supplied, and prices rule firm. An active demand is reported, and sales were made within the range of our quotations. We quote at $1 50@1 75 per bbl, packed in shipping order, and dealers are paying from wagon $1@1 10 per bbl loose.

Louisville Provision Market.

The market to-day was unusually quiet, and transactions were limited to light jobbing lots. Nothing of any importance transpired in the market, and the closing thereof prices had undergone no change whatever, but prices ruled steady.

MESS PORK—But little animation prevailed in the market to-day, and dealers report transactions of limited importance. We quote mess pork at $27 50@28 per bbl in round and jobbing lots. Rump pork is in light request and commands $22 50@25 00 per bbl for light and heavy rump.

BACON—Stocks are very light, and the demand is but moderate. Dealers report the market to be unusually quiet, and transactions were of limited importance within the range of our quotations. We quote clear sides at 16¼c, clear rib at 15¾c, and shoulders at 11¼@11½c per lb packed. An active jobbing demand is reported and transactions are confined mostly to loose lots to the city trade. Sales to-day were of limited importance, and were made at 17¼@19c per lb for sugar-cured hams, canvased and packed.

BULK MEATS—Dealers report ample stocks, with but a light demand, and prices are entirely unchanged. Transactions to-day were of limited magnitude within the range of our quotations. We quote clear sides at 15c, clear rib at 14¼c, and shoulders at 10¼@10½c per lb packed.

LARD—Is in moderate request, and stocks are ample. Prices rule firm, and dealers report light transactions within the range of our quotations. We quote tierce lard at 15¾@16¼c for prime leaf, and keg at 17@17¼c per lb in round lots and on orders.

Louisville Cotton Market.

But little animation prevailed in the market to-day, and transactions were of very little importance. The market opened quiet, and prices ruled steady, with sales amounting to 10,000 bales in the Liverpool market. Later advices report the market quiet but firm, and at the closing of the market prices had a healthy tone. Both dealers and buyers are manipulating with great caution, as prices are in an unsettled condition, and they are apt to be misled. Nothing of importance transpired in the market, and no new features were developed. Prices are unchanged, and we continue to quote:

Middling	20¾@
Low middling	19¾@
Good ordinary	17¾@18
Ordinary	15 @16

Louisville Live Stock Market.

BOURBON HOUSE STOCK-YARD—VISSMAN, DOWNING & CO., PROPRIETORS.

LOUISVILLE, March 28, 1870.

CATTLE—There was something over 270 head on the market this morning, and trading was brisk up to one o'clock. A few remain over unsold, owing to the high prices insisted on by sellers, while butchers seemed backward to purchase only such stuff as they were bound to buy to meet the wants of their customers. None of the butchers bought many, and they will be forced to buy during the week, in order to keep up their trade. There were but few extra fine beeves on sale, and all on the market were of the second classes to very common. There were no buyers on the market for Eastern points. The trade was entirely controlled by local or home consumers, yet there is no disguising the fact that this description of stock is scarce throughout the surrounding country, and all classes of stock are as high here as at any point in the Western country. We now give grades and prices: Extra choice consist of smooth Durhams and half-bloods, well fatted, either steers, cows or heifers. This class sell quickly at $7 00@7 50. Extra consist of fleshy smooth, weighing from 1,000 to 1,200, at $6 50@7. Oxen, in fair condition, $5 50@6; medium cows and steers, in good flesh, at $5@5 50; rough at $4 50@5, and common yearlings at $3 50@4 per 100 lbs gross. A few stockers were sold at $5 25 per 100 lbs gross. Fresh milch cows sell at from $35@80, owing to quality.

SHEEP—Are in demand, owing to the limited supply, and the market may be regarded as very firm, with a little advance in prices. We quote, for light, $4 50@5, and heavy at $6@7 per 100 lbs gross; none left over unsold.

HOGS—There has been a good demand, and this class of stock sells as fast as it arrives. A few car loads have been shipped to New Orleans and a few to the Eastern market. The butchers are buying a good many, and take the trade together we regard it as good. We quote for light at $6 50 to 7 00; medium $7 50 to 8 00; choice well-fatted weighing 250 to 300 lbs average at $8 50 to 9 00 per 100 lbs gross. But few unsold in pens.

HORSES AND MULES—There have been but a few car loads of this class of stock moving, and the news is unfavorable for all classes except aged and well broke mules. They are in demand. Good horses are also in demand at fair prices. No detention to shippers at this point.

O. L. SMITH. — R. T. STURGEON. — S. S. CONNOR.

SMITH, STURGEON & CO.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Provisions, Flour, Mill Feed, Hay
Corn, Oats, Potatoes, & other Products.

CONSIGNMENTS solicited and special attention given to Southern orders for any merchandise in this market.
mh24 3mo

DENTIST.
New Dental Laboratory.
DR. M. L. S. BUCKNER,
(With Dr. Redman), No. 39 Chestnut st., is prepared to insert artificial teeth on any base desired. First-class work at reasonable rates.
mh8 deod3m

WM. H. GODDARD, D. D. S. — F. PEABODY, D. D. S.
GODDARD & PEABODY,
DENTISTS,
Office, Room No. 1 McDowell's Block, corner Fourth and Green streets,
fe24 deod3m — Louisville, Ky.

Knabe & Co.'s
GREAT SOUTHERN PIANO
A large invoice just received—cheap for cash by
LOUIS TRIPP,
mr27 deod1m — 118 MAIN ST.

Notice.
THE firm of Verhoeff Brothers is dissolved by the death of O. Verhoeff. The business will be settled by the undersigned, who will pay all its liabilities, and collect all debts due the firm.
H. VERHOEFF, JR., Surviving Partner.

Referring to the above, the undersigned will continue the grain and flour business under the style of H. Verhoeff, Jr., & Co. — H. VERHOEFF, JR.
mh25 d3&eod4

THOS. L. SMITH, Jr.,
GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT
77 Pearl St., New Albany, Ind.
ALL business confided to his care will receive immediate attention.
Refers by permission to W. C. DePauw, W. S. Culbertson, McCord & Bradley, Cannon & Hughes.
mh30 deod1m

Practical Landscape Gardening.
I WILL furnish Plans and give advice, etc., for laying out the grounds of Rural Homes.
S. SCHULER,
fe21 eod3m — Pewee Valley, Ky.

RAILROADS.

Louisville and Cincinnati
SHORT-LINE R. R.

Shortest and quickest route from South and Southwest to Cincinnati, and the shortest Line from Louisville to Cincinnati and Eastern Cities.

Passengers from Nashville and points south arriving at Louisville at [illegible] make close connection at the Short-Line depot [illegible]. Passengers leaving Louisville at [illegible] via other rail line.

This route is 3 hours quicker to Cincinnati than river.

Trains are held when necessary one hour or more for delayed trains from the South for Cincinnati and Eastern passengers.

Silver Palace Sleeping Cars on All Night Trains

Three daily trains leave Louisville as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
[illegible] A. M.	Cincinnati, Daily except Sunday	[illegible] P. M.
[illegible]	Cincinnati, Daily	[illegible] P. M.
[illegible] P. M.	Cincinnati, Daily except Saturday	[illegible] A. M.
[illegible] P. M.	Lexington, Daily except Sunday	[illegible] P. M.
[illegible] P. M.	Lexington, Daily except Sunday	11:00 A. M.
[illegible] P. M.	Lagrange, Daily except Sunday	[illegible] A. M.

SAM'L GILL, Superintendent.

Louisville & Indianapolis R. R. Line
J., M. & I. R. R.

PASSENGERS taking this line cross the Ohio river on the magnificent bridge at Louisville, avoiding all transfers by ferry or omnibus. The line has [illegible] advantages, [illegible] route between Louisville and all points North, East and West.

Trains leave Louisville from the depot, corner of Portland avenue and Fourteenth street, as follows:

6:00 A. M. Mail and Chicago Express daily except Sunday.

10:00 A. M. New York Express daily except Sunday.

2:10 P. M. Chicago, St. Louis, and Eastern Express daily except Sunday.

[illegible] P. M. St. Louis and Eastern Express daily except Saturday and Sunday.

Silver Palace day and night cars on the 10:00 A. M. [illegible] train to Indianapolis, Columbus, O., [illegible].

[illegible] sleeping cars on the [illegible] train to Chicago, without change.

On Sunday trains leave as follows: [illegible] P. M. New York Express via Indianapolis, with Silver Palace day and night cars; through to New York without change, [illegible] P. M. Express for Indianapolis, connecting with trains East and West.

Tickets for sale at the office, corner of Main and Third streets, Galt House, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, and depot, corner of Portland avenue and Fourteenth street.

☞ These are the only legitimate offices of the Company. Beware of all others.

All the above trains leave the Jeffersonville passenger depot, corner Spring and Ninth streets, ten minutes after they leave Louisville.

HORACE SCOTT, Gen. Sup't.
S. E. CAREY, G. T. A. — mh9 dtf

Louisville and Nashville
—AND—
MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE
RAILROAD LINE.

Trains run to and from Louisville as follows:

Leave.	[Feb. 6, 1870.]	Arrive.
7:00 A. M.	Nashville, Memphis & N. O. Mail	10:00 P. M.
[illegible] A. M.	Nash. [illegible] & Mobile Express	[illegible] A. M.
[illegible] P. M.	Nashv. & Southeastern Exp. Mail	1:20 P. M.
[illegible] P. M.	Richmond & Mt. Vernon Acc. Mail	[illegible] P. M.
[illegible] P. M.	Bardstown Accommodation	[illegible] A. M.

☞ Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile Express and Nashville and Southeastern Express Mail run daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

☞ For Through Tickets, Baggage Checks, and information as to Sleeping Cars, Through Connections with Railroad and Stage Lines, &c., apply at Ticket Office, corner Third and Main streets, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, Galt House, and at Depot, corner Ninth and Broadway.

au2 dtf — ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Sup't.

MEDICAL.

DR. GATES'
PRIVATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

THE oldest Dispensary in Louisville. All forms of Venereal and Sexual diseases speedily and effectually cured. Especial attention paid to Spermatorrhea or Seminal weakness, brought on by solitary habits or arising from excesses. Having treated the above diseases for years, we can successfully guarantee a speedy and permanent cure. Consultations free. Charges moderate. Medicines sent secure from observation by mail or express. Our treatise, with full symptom list, sent to any address on the receipt of a three-cent stamp. Best quality of French male safes for sale; price, 25 cents each, or $4 per dozen. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

TO THE LADIES.

[illegible] Monthly Pills, a safe and effectual remedy for Female diseases, such as Irregularities, Obstruction of the Menses, Whites, &c. Price by mail, $1 and two postage stamps.

CAUTION.—These pills should not be taken during pregnancy, as they are sure to produce miscarriage. Also, Sure Preventive Powder. Price by mail, $3 and [illegible].

Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 8 A. M. to 12 M.

Dr. H. ROSENGARTEN,
Consulting Physician,
No. 83 Third St., Near Market, Up Stairs,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
[illegible]

DR. LANCASTER

A GRADUATE of ALL the branches of Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics, Chemistry, Venereal Diseases, &c., &c.—a great advantage over others who advertise in the papers—has had more experience in his specialty than any other physician in America, and has treated, during the last twenty years, over 19,000 cases.

GONORRHŒA cured in from two to five days.

SYPHILIS, Gleet, Stricture, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Ulcers, &c., speedily cured.

SPERMATORRHŒA, Impotency, Pain in the Back, and all troubles arising from Self-Abuse, positively and speedily cured.

MEDICINE FURNISHED

in all cases, saving extravagant prices charged by druggists, which usually amount to several times our whole charges.

Those seeking medical advice ought to know that many who pretend to be "doctors" are not graduates of medicine, and have no right to practice. Dr. L.'s diplomas hang in his office, and other satisfactory proofs will be shown to patients.

FEMALE DISEASES treated with EMINENT SUCCESS. Suppressions, Irregularities, Whites, Painful Menstruation, &c., speedily cured.

FEMALE PILLS (Sugar-coated).—A positive remedy for all obstructions. Price $1.

Best quality of Male Safes, 25c each—5 for $1, [illegible].

Office, 104½ Fifth st., near Market. Consultation FREE. Patients treated by mail or express.

Hours—8 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Sunday, 8 A. M. to 7 P. M.

ja30 dtf

TRADE MARK

$500 REWARD is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of Catarrh which he can not cure. Sold by druggists or sent by mail for 60 cents. A pamphlet on Catarrh free. Address, Dr. R. V. Pierce, 333 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Galen's Head Dispensary.

ESTABLISHED 1850, and chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky in 1862; the only establishment of the kind in the United States that has been indorsed by that honorable body. And this fact alone should give us precedence over the many unprincipled quacks whose advertisements appear in every newspaper. Special attention given to the treatment of all diseases of both sexes, including spermatorrhœa and impotency, gonorrhœa, gleet, stricture, varicocele, and all diseases of the kidneys and bladder. Special attention given to the treatment of female diseases, including leucorrhœa, amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, or suppression of the menses. Medicines furnished and a speedy and permanent cure guaranteed in all cases. Dewees' Female Monthly Pills, $1 per box, by mail, $1 25. Superior quality of Male Safes—price $1 per single one, $5 for a half dozen. Sent by mail on receipt of price, with full directions for use, &c.

☞ A Medical Pamphlet, containing sixty large pages and numerous illustrations on a new method of treating the above diseases, together with much valuable advice on marriage, &c., sent under seal for 2 cents.

GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY,
No. 23 West Jefferson st., bet. 3d & 4th sts., north side.
ja15 — Louisville, Ky.

LAWYERS.

CABELL & DORSEY,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
E. C. CABELL, } O. DORSEY, } — No. 6 Wall Street,
ja28 dawlm — NEW YORK.

R. C. GRIDER. — WARNER UNDERWOOD.
GRIDER & UNDERWOOD.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Bowling Green, Ky.

PROMPT attention given to business in the Fourth Judicial District. Louisville references—G. W. Norton & Co., W. H. Dix, Esq. — mh19 dlm*

THO. E. BRAMLETTE. — R. T. DURRETT.
BRAMLETTE & DURRETT,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Office at 99½ east side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets,
LOUISVILLE — KENTUCKY.

WILL practice in all the Courts, both State and Federal, in this city, and give special attention to cases in the Court of Appeals. — se1 dtf

COAL.

100,000 Bushels Coal for Sale.

WE have on hand 100,000 bushels of the best brands of Pittsburg Coal for family use and manufacturing purposes. All those wishing to purchase will consult their interest by giving us a call.

THOMAS JAMES & CO.,
Office, No. 86 Sixth st., bet. Market and Jefferson.
Scales at the foot of First street. — ja26 dtf

Coal! Coal! Coal!
I. T. MURPHY & CO.,

WHOLESALE and retail dealers in the best qualities of Pittsburg, Cannel, and other coal. Office No. 126 Third street, near Jefferson, Louisville, Ky. Orders by wagon and railroad solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. — ja4 d3m

HOTELS.

J. WOODSON BURTON, Late of Perryville, Ky. — J. W. STOCKTON, Louisville, Ky.

U. S. HOTEL,
Louisville, Ky.,
BURTON & STOCKTON — PROPRIETORS.
This Hotel has been
REFITTED AND FURNISHED.
oc27 dtf

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

☞ Business Cards will be inserted in this column at the rate of $1 00 per line per month.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS, manufactured by SNEAD, SAYRE, & O'BRIAN, Fourteenth, between Grayson and Walnut sts. — ja15 dtf

DORN, SANDBORNE & CO.—Com. merchants and U. S. Bonded Warehouse, 3 W. Main.

GARDENS designed and laid out. B. Grove, Twenty-sixth street. — fe6 dlm*

JOYCE & KARINS, Marble Works, No. 169 north side Jefferson st., bet. Third & Fourth.

LOUISVILLE MALT HOUSE, 91 and 93 [illegible] st., bet. Main and river. STEIN & DORN, Prop's.

LAFEDAVID—Sheet-iron Worker, 472 and 473 Main street, north side, bet. Twelfth & Thirteenth.

MOUNT, W. J.—Manufacturer and Dealer in Saddlery, &c., 70 Jefferson st., Louisville, Ky.

PIANOS.

F. HINZEN. — R. ROSEN.
HINZEN & ROSEN,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS
Market st., north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap. [illegible] and let the best of new pianos [illegible].

Courier-Journal.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 1, 1870.

Closing and Arrival of Mails at Louisville Postoffice.

Closes A. M.	Closes P. M.	Mail	Arrives A. M.	Arrives P. M.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Eastern Mail ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Short Line ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	St Louis Mail ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ind. & Chicago Mail ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Nashville ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Lebanon Branch Mail ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Lex. & Frankfort ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Louisville & Cincinnati Mail ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Shelbyville ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Carlowsville Stage ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Mt. Washington ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	West Point and Elizabethtown ...	[illegible]	[illegible]

TELEGRAMS.

Wilgus Bros.' store in Ithaca, N. Y., was robbed on Wednesday night of $5,000 worth of silk.

Lewis Collins, colored, sentenced to be hanged at Baltimore to-day, has been reprieved till May 13th.

The bark Cricket, with a cargo of 5,000 bags of coffee from Rio Janeiro, was wrecked off Cape Charles. Crew saved.

The colored citizens of New Orleans yesterday fired a salute of 100 guns over the Fifteenth amendment proclamation.

Richard Tieken, indicted at Philadelphia for the attempted murder of two little boys, has forfeited his bail and is supposed to have fled.

The canvass for the city election in Evansville is waxing warm. The promulgation of the Fifteenth amendment upsets all calculations, and leaves candidates at sea.

The sentence of Philip Steinmitz, whose execution for the murder of Aust Heick was fixed for to-day at Toledo, Ohio, has been commuted to imprisonment at hard labor for life.

The distillery of John Monroe, on Cumberland street, Philadelphia, was burned on Wednesday night. The building was owned by Thomas J. Martin. Loss, $35,000; partly insured.

The fruit-packing establishment of I. B. Glenn & Co., in Cleveland, Ohio, was burned yesterday. Loss of the firm $8,000; insured for $5,000. Loss on the building, owned by F. S. Slope, $20,000.

A colored man named Wm. Lindsay, employed by the shoddy factory of Rollins & Kessey, in Chicago, was caught in the machinery on Wednesday night and so badly injured that he died shortly afterwards.

The colored people of Terre Haute, Ind., celebrated the ratification of the Fifteenth amendment by a salute of one hundred guns yesterday evening. They will have a grand celebration of the event in a few days.

A dispatch from Virginia City, Montana, says: "Gulch mining is becoming quite brisk. Several parties have started for Cedar-creek mines within a few days past, and many more are getting ready to leave for the same places."

Late Havana correspondence states that two battles have been fought in the Los Tunas district, both of which resulted in the defeat of the Spaniards. It was thought that Gen. Jordan commanded in the last fight. The report of these Cuban victories was not credited at Madrid.

The text of the address of the Spaniards in Cuba to the Spaniards at home, a mention of which has been made by telegraph, is published. It opposes vehemently the transfer of Cuba to any foreign power, and concludes with this declaration: "The Spaniards who are in Cuba may be conquered, but ceded or sold never. Cuba shall remain Spanish, or we will abandon her when converted to ashes."

A quiet movement is understood to be in progress in New York city and in Washington, looking to the removal of Collector Grinnell, and the appointment in his place of ex-Senator Thomas C. Murphy. The movement is said to have considerable strength, and to be ardently championed by General Butler. Murphy has not heretofore been supposed to be such a specially devoted friend of General Grant's as he has been of E. D. Morgan's.

In Chicago on Wednesday morning a young man named Gustave Backman broke into a house of ill-fame kept by Madame Ferrish, rushed into the room occupied by one of the female inmates and fired a revolver at her head. Fortunately the ball did not enter her skull, and she was not seriously injured. He then made his escape, but is now under arrest. The motive of Backman cannot be surmised, as the girl says she never saw him before.

Advices from Connecticut show that about eleven hundred colored men have made application for registration, and, according to the laws of the State, the boards of registration can decide on their claims on the morning of the election, so that the announcement of the adoption of the Fifteenth amendment, on Wednesday, will secure the right to vote of at least one-half of the above number of colored men. Both Senators Ferry and Buckingham were expected home yesterday.

Notice to Candidates.

All communications recommending candidates for office will be charged for. Matter of this description is of a purely private and business character, relating to the interests of individuals and not coming under the head of news. There is scarcely a mail that does not bring us a quantity sufficient to fill the whole issue of the COURIER-JOURNAL, and discriminations being at once distasteful and invidious, we are compelled to put the matter upon a strictly commercial footing.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Opera House.

"Set in Gold," Mr. Harry Watkins' excellent Irish drama, was performed last night for the last time, Mr. Watkins playing the Old Miser, and Mrs. Watkins "Biddy McNulty." The part of the young lover, son of the miser, was performed by Mr. Stetson with very satisfactory effect, and the Misses Monk, Mr. Pierce and Mr. Nichols appearing and acting also very well.

To-night the romantic and legendary Irish drama, "Kathleen Mavourneen," will be produced, Mr. and Mrs. Watkins having the principal parts and the latter singing the famous song of that name. As regards representation, domestic drama, to our mind, takes precedence of every other form of dramatic literature, for, although it has been avoided by the great geniuses whose brilliant compositions have added lustre to the stage, still, for the successful production of a domestic play, it requires not only a high order of talent, but a thorough knowledge of dramatic effect in the choice of situation, a keen appreciation of every-day life—that life even visible from the cradle to the grave—and a command of language that will be at once forcible and simple. Beyond all other people, the Irish race exhibit that happy blending of wit and pathos which takes such hold upon the popular heart, and when portrayed by actors who have hearts to feel and souls to express the sentiments of their author, finds a ready response in the sympathies of an audience. Critics are very fond of taking some favorite drama as their standard, and everything which falls short of their bean-ideal is condemned. This course we consider wrong, and shall, therefore, avoid it. "Kathleen Mavourneen" can stand upon its own merits, which are of a high order as serving to illustrate some of the best traits of Irish character independent of its excellence as a drama.

"Enoch Arden" will be produced on Monday.

Playing Policeman.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a young man by the name of Baldwin stepped into a beer saloon on Third street and called for beer, which was quickly given him. Before drinking, however, he noticed a stranger standing near, whom he asked to drink with him. The stranger accepted the invitation, and, when Baldwin attempted to pay for it, he drew a silver watch from his pocket in order to get to the change. The stranger, seeing a chain ending in the opposite pocket, asked Baldwin if he had two watches, and the answer was yes. "Well," said the stranger, "you are my prisoner," and started with Baldwin to the First-street station. On arriving at the stationhouse, the keeper asked what right he had to arrest the man. The stranger, whose name turned out to be Smith, replied that, as a citizen of Louisville, he had the right. The keeper would not accept the prisoner without the proper authority for his commitment.

Arrest of a Counterfeiter and Confidence Man.

About seven months ago a man named T. J. Porter went from this city to Elliston station, on the Short-line railroad, and took up his residence there, representing himself to be an insurance agent. He succeeded in winning the affections of a daughter of a wealthy and respectable farmer in that vicinity, and some time since they were married. Since his advent in the neighborhood a large amount of counterfeit money has been put in circulation. He was suspected, and a Government detective placed on his track, and yesterday he was arrested in Covington and brought to this city. He will be examined in the United States Court to-day upon the charge of passing counterfeit money. It is also said that he has been practicing confidence games in Central Kentucky to a considerable extent.

City Hospital Report.

The following is the report of Mrs. E. H. Gary, Superintendent of the City Hospital, of private and charity patients admitted, discharged, died, and born during the month of March, 1870:

Number of patients remaining Feb. 28	91
Number of patients admitted during March	47
Total	138
Number discharged during March	37
Number died during March	1
Remaining	100
Total	138
Number of Dispensary patients prescribed for and medicine furnished	258
Number of children born	2

MRS. E. H. GARY, Sup't.

THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

Official Proceedings of Both Boards Last Night.

A New Ordinance Regulating the Fire Department.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN—OFFICIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 31, 1870.

Present—President Rubel, Visman, Gilpin, Barret, Guthrie, Gilbert, Gies, Gault, and Byrne.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

A message was received from the Mayor recommending the completion of the sewer on Jefferson and Twentieth streets, by W. F. Shanks, contractor, which was approved.

A message was received from the Mayor submitting the bonds of the policemen who have qualified, which were severally approved. Also submitting the bonds of T. L. Burnett, City Attorney, Gen. I. M. St. John, City Engineer, Henry Welford, City Treasurer, and Capt. Walworth Jenkins, Chief of Police, which were referred to Committee on Elections and Bonds.

The Street Commissioners submitted the Engineer's apportionment of the improving of Madison street from the West side of Tenth street to the East side of West street, F. Running contractor, which was referred to Committee on Streets for Western District.

CLAIMS REFERRED.

COURIER-JOURNAL, $[illegible] 94.
Louisville Anzeiger printing, $[illegible] 94.
Jno. Gleason, work on Magazine, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth, $[illegible].
J. J. Tiggart, [illegible], $[illegible] 75.
P. Bannon, for pipe on Eighteenth-street sewer, $[illegible] 15.

Mr. Byrne presented an ordinance prescribing the duties of City Engineer, which was read a second time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Rubel, and Messrs. Visman, Gilpin, Barret, Guthrie, Gilbert, Gies, Gault, and Byrne—9.

NAYS—None.

Mr. Byrne submitted a resolution that no officer of the city be permitted to buy any books or stationery or order any printing done at the expense of the city without first obtaining an order from the Mayor or by order of the General Council, which was adopted.

Mr. Byrne submitted a resolution that the City Engineer be directed to have a culvert placed across Market street or the Fountain Ferry road at the low grounds of Mr. Beneman, which was adopted.

Mr. Byrne presented a petition from the Citizens' Passenger Railway Company for permission to lay a single track on Main street, west of Thirteenth street, to connect with the track of the company on Thirteenth street, which was referred to the City Attorney and Committee on Railroads.

Mr. Gies presented a petition from M. O. Sullivan, for damages sustained by him in protecting city property on Twelfth street, which was referred to the Committee on Grievances.

Mr. Gilbert, from the Revision Committee, reported an ordinance from the Common Council, fixing a penalty in cases of disorderly conduct, which was read, rule suspended, and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Rubel, and Messrs. Visman, Gilpin, Barret, Guthrie, Gilbert, Gies, Gault and Byrne—9. NAYS, 0.

Dr. Gilpin, from Committee on Taverns, reported in favor of granting tavern license to H. A. Wehing, on Market street between Floyd and Preston, which was adopted.

Mr. Byrne submitted a resolution in relation to obtaining medicine promptly for the sick in jail, which was adopted.

Mr. Guthrie submitted a resolution leasing ground, on the Point, to the Wooden-ware Company, which was referred to the City Attorney and the Committee on Wharf.

A resolution was adopted to meet again on Monday evening, April 4th, 1870, at 7½ o'clock, and then the board adjourned.

OLIVER LUCAS, Clerk.

BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL—OFFICIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 31, 1870.

Present, all the members, except Mr. McAteer.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Mayor submitted the resignation of John Shelly, Street Inspector W. D., which was accepted.

The Mayor submitted a communication recommending the adoption of some means for procuring medicines for the jail, which was referred to the Committee on Health.

An estimate of the City Engineer of the cost of the approaches to the Cut-off bridge was presented and referred to Committee on Streets of the Eastern District.

Mr. Letterle presented a petition of Edward Smitgen for tavern license on Main street, near Beargrass creek. Referred to Committee on Taverns, Eastern District.

Mr. Robinson presented a petition from Mrs. E. B. Baldick, asking for $200 damages from overflow of her property, which was referred to Committee on Grievances.

Mr. Robinson presented a petition for the extension of High alley to [illegible] street. Referred to Committee on Streets, W. D.

Mr. Robinson presented a petition from the Citizen's Passenger railway, which was referred to Committee on Railroads.

Mr. German presented the resignation of Mr. B. J. Campbell as a member of this board, which was read and accepted.

A claim of T. Kerm of $18 40 was referred to Committee on Health.

Mr. Yantz presented a petition of citizens for a well corner Vine and Clay streets, which was referred to Committee on Gas and Water.

Mr. Walton presented a petition against the establishment of a glue factory in the Tenth ward.

Leave was granted to introduce an ordinance regulating factories of oil, soap, glue and candles, or soap grease, which was read, when Mr. Gray moved to strike out all except glue factories.

Mr. Kaye moved to refer it to the Revision Committee and City Attorney, which motion carries.

Mr. O'Connor presented a petition from the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, asking for the purchase of twenty additional fire-alarm boxes, which was referred to the Joint Committee on the Fire Department.

Mr. Dupuy presented a communication from the managers of the Louisville City Railway Company, asking for a compromise of their contract with the city. Referred to Joint Committee on Railroads.

Mr. Dupuy presented a petition from Peter McKegney, asking that he be allowed compensation for work done under a contract ordered to be suspended. Referred to Committee on Contracts, City Attorney and City Engineer.

Mr. Dupuy offered a petition for a well at the corner of Eighth and Lexington streets. Referred to the Committee on Gas and Water.

Mr. Edwards presented an ordinance to provide for the establishment and maintenance of a fire department, which was read once, rules suspended and the ordinance put upon its second reading.

Dr. Walling moved that the ordinance be taken up section by section.

Mr. Edwards moved that the ordinance be referred to the Committees on Fire Department and Revision, with instructions to report at the same meeting.

Mr. Orrill moved that the ordinance be amended so as to direct the committees to have it printed and reported at some subsequent meeting.

Dr. Walling moved to suspend the rules that he may be allowed to introduce a resolution requiring all ordinances regulating the heads of departments to be printed and laid on the table in slips, which was carried.

Mr. O'Connor moved to make the ordinance the special order for the next meeting at 9 o'clock, which was carried.

The ordinance reads as follows:

An ordinance to provide for the establishment and maintenance of a Fire Department.

SEC. 1. *Be it ordained by the General Council of the city of Louisville*, That the duties herein assigned shall be fully complied with by the Chief Engineer.

SEC. 2. He shall be present at all fires, and see that a proper application is made of the means at his control for the extinguishment thereof.

SEC. 3. He is hereby clothed with full police authority in all matters relating to the Department, and should an occasion occur that those belonging to the Department are not sufficient to check the progress of the fire, protect surrounding property, and maintain order, he may, for the time being, employ an additional force, and report the names of all persons thus employed to the General Council, to whom compensation shall be allowed for said services.

SEC. 4. He shall require all persons connected with the Department to reside within a convenient distance of the engine-house of their respective companies. He shall have control over any and all engine companies which may hereafter be connected with the department.

SEC. 5. He shall make a monthly report to the General Council, specifying the number of fires that have occurred within the month, the general working of the apparatus, the names of all members of the department, the amount due each for service, the number of times any member has absented himself from a fire, giving the cause for said absence; and any officer, or other member of the department, who shall have been absent from one-fourth of the fires during the month, he shall be dismissed, unless such non-attendance has been caused by sickness of himself or family.

SEC. 6. He shall prevent the ringing of the bells attached to the engine-house, except for an alarm of fire. He shall not permit said houses to be occupied as ball-rooms or used for the assembling of associations of firemen as such; none but those belonging to the department shall frequent or loiter about an engine-house, and those on duty at said houses who shall allow the same, are subject to dismissal, and once discharged for said offense, shall not be re-employed. He shall make a critical investigation as to the origin of all fires, and report the same in writing to the General Council.

SEC. 7. He is hereby authorized, and it is made his duty, to visit any house, yard, or premises in the city, wherein it is known or supposed that any character of fixtures exist which may be dangerous in causing or promoting fires, and, on examination thereof, should any such danger appear, he shall direct, in writing, the owner, agent, or occupant of the premises containing such fixtures to remove, alter, or amend the same in such manner and time as he may deem reasonable and just.

SEC. 8. He shall not permit racing to or from fires, and if more than one company proceed on the same street to a fire, they shall go in single file. No company shall leave the city to attend a fire in a neighboring town without the consent of the chief, nor on an excursion unless by permission of the General Council. No person shall be employed as a regular member of the Department for a shorter period than two months, and none shall withdraw therefrom without giving ten days' previous notice.

SEC. 9. He shall obey orders of the Mayor, and such regulations as may from time to time be adopted by the General Council.

SEC. 10. The Fire Department herein established shall consist of as many companies, whether of steam fire engine or hook and ladder companies, as the General Council may from time to time designate.

SEC. 11. The companies for steam fire engines shall consist of one captain, one engineer, one fireman, two pipemen, two ostlers, and two hosemen each, all to be appointed by the Chief Engineer, with the approval of the General Council, and may be removed by said parties for incompetency, neglect of duty, or other satisfactory cause to them. All persons connected with a steam fire engine company, except the hosemen, shall be on permanent duty at their respective engine houses.

SEC. 12. The engineers shall give bonds with good security for their competency to perform the duties they assume, and that they will faithfully perform said duties, and such duties as are or may from time to time be prescribed; said bonds to be executed to the city of Louisville, and to be approved by the General Council.

SEC. 13. For neglect of duty on the part of the Chief Engineer, the Mayor shall prefer such charges against him to the Board of Aldermen, and said charges shall be investigated as under the provision of Sec. 8 of the City Charter; and, if the charges are sustained, the said Board of Aldermen shall declare the office vacant.

In the event of vacancy in the office of Chief Engineer, from any cause, prior to the expiration of the term for which he had been elected, the General Council shall fill such vacancy.

SEC. 14. The Hook and Ladder Company shall consist of one captain, one ostler, one steersman and seven privates, the captain, ostler and steersman to be on permanent duty at the hook and ladder houses and perform such duties as the Chief Engineer may direct. The privates shall be present at all fires, and obey the directions of the Chief Engineer. The Hook and Ladder Companies to be located at the engine-house on Market street, between Seventh and Eighth streets and ——, or such other places as the General Council may direct. The pay of the steersman of the Hook and Ladder Company to be the same as that of the ostler, and that of the captain of the Steam Fire Company to be the same as that of the captain of the Hook and Ladder Company.

SEC. 15. All persons belonging to the Pay Department shall be citizens of the United States over 21 years of twenty-one years.

SEC. 16. The Chief Engineer shall have the power, and he is hereby vested with authority for and on behalf of, and in the name of the city, to act at all times subject to the approval of the city Mayor, at any time, and from time to time as he may think occasion require, to buy, and in such quantities as he may deem practicable, hay and provender for the horses belonging to the department.

The Fire Department Committee, or a majority of said committee, and the Chief Engineer, shall have the power, and they are hereby vested with authority, for and in the name of the city, but at all times subject to the approval of the Mayor, at any time, and from time to time as they may deem advisable, to sell and dispose of any horses belonging to the department, also to buy horses for said department, the proceeds of sale to be at once paid into the city treasury to the credit of the Fire Department.

And when any purchase of horses, feed or provender, as hereinbefore provided for, shall be made, the Mayor shall be and he is hereby authorized to direct the Auditor to draw on the City Treasurer at once in favor of the vendor, for the amount of the purchase money, and charge the same to the Fire Department.

SEC. 17. That the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department shall take charge of, superintend, control, protect and preserve the fire-alarm telegraph, and see that the same is at all times kept in proper working order, and to make such rules and regulations as in his judgment may be proper to be observed by the operators thereof in the management, care, and working of the same, which operators shall not exceed three in number, and shall be appointed by said chief engineer, and for their services shall be paid as follows: The Chief Telegraphic Operator, $1,500 per annum, to be paid monthly, and each of his assistants shall receive three dollars per day each, and be removable by the Mayor and Chief Engineer for incompetency or neglect of duty.

SEC. 18. The salary of the Chief Engineer shall be $3,000 per annum, payable monthly, and the pay of the other employees in the Fire Department, not heretofore fixed, shall be as follows: Engineers, $1,200 per annum; Captains, $2 75 per day; Drivers, $2 50 per day; Firemen, $2 50 per day; Pipemen, $2 75 per day; Hosemen, $[illegible] per annum; Reel Driver, $2 50 per day; Repairer of Telegraph, $2 75 per day.

SEC. 19. That Ordinance No. 143, approved Dec. 28, 1867, and Ordinance No. 143, approved August 2, 1864, and Ordinance No. 144, approved March 20, 1866, be and the same and all ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

The Mayor submitted a communication urging the completion of the Montgomery street sewer, also a contract for the same with William F. Shanks.

Mr. German moved to amend by charging the costs to sewers of the Western District, which was carried. The contract was then confirmed.

The Mayor submitted an ordinance to establish and maintain an Engineer's Department, which was read once, rule suspended, and the ordinance passed.

A resolution was presented from the Board of Aldermen to adjourn to Thursday next.

Mr. Kaye moved to amend by inserting Monday instead of Thursday, which motion prevailed, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

The special committee on the eligibility of certain officers of the city, through their chairman, Mr. German, submitted a report that Mr. B. J. Campbell, member of the Board, was ineligible, having been security on the bond for a contractor. The report was received and filed.

Mr. Orrill, from Joint Committee on Police, reported an inventory of property in the hands of the old police force, which was received and filed.

Mr. Kaye submitted a petition against the use of Fourth street, between Green and Jefferson, as a hack stand. Referred to the Committee on Grievances.

Mr. Kaye, from a special committee, submitted an ordinance to repeal an ordinance fixing the salaries of the Street Commissioners, which was read once, rule suspended and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Long and Messrs. Dix, Duncan, Dupuy, Edwards, Fuller, German, Gray, Hacket, Jacob, Jefferson, Kaye, Letterle, McCulloch, O'Connor, Orrill, Robinson, Sauer, Thierman, Walling, Walton and Yantz—22.

NAYS—None.

Mr. Duncan offered a petition from Mr. Blanton Duncan asking to be released from the payment of interest on taxes, when a resolution in accordance with the prayer was adopted.

The bonds of Henry Welford, Treasurer; T. L. Burnett, City Attorney; General I. M. St. John, City Engineer, and Walworth Jenkins, Chief of Police, together with those of one hundred and fifty-four policemen were approved.

A motion to adjourn was then adopted.

Att: J. M. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

ALL but six of the new policemen have qualified.

CHYNANCHE PAROTIDEA is very prevalent in the city at this time.

YOUNG lettuce, radishes, and onions are plentiful in the markets.

THE Chancery Court, Hon. T. B. Cochran, Chancellor, meets this morning.

THERE have been 2,016 persons incarcerated at First-street station-house since July 14, 1868.

THE Philip Hess who was arrested the other day for passing a counterfeit $20 note is not Philip Hess, the glass-blower.

ELEGANT new buildings are being erected on the site of the old cooper shops recently destroyed by fire, across the canal.

AN Irishman, while driving a dray down the levee yesterday afternoon, had his ankle dislocated by the collision of his team with a cart.

THE good housekeepers of the city are busy with the annual spring cleaning. White-washers, carpet-cleaners, scrub-girls, etc., are in demand.

UNDER the influence of the recent warm rains, the grass is springing up, trees budding, and early flowers blooming. Spring is with us in earnest.

HEMMINGS, WHITBY & COOPER'S circus canvas was spread, and the company commenced practice, at the corner of East and Walnut streets yesterday.

AN effort is being made to remove the back stand on Fourth street, between Green and Jefferson. A petition for the same was laid before the Council last night.

THE losses by fire during the month of March were $80,548 04, on which there was insurance to the amount of $177,000. There were eight fires and two false alarms.

JOHN MCBRIDE, Mary, his wife, and Mrs. McBride, his mother, were all incarcerated in Twelfth-street station-house last night for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

THOSE who have any doubts that there is Scriptural authority for calling the first of April "all fools' day" should read the seventh verse of the fourth chapter of Malachi.

THE time of the United States Court was occupied exclusively yesterday in hearing the argument of the counsel in regard to points of law in the case of Macklin against the Western Insurance Company.

THE managers of the City Railway Company presented a petition to the General Council last evening, threatening to succumb if the city does not grant them some relief from the onerous exactions of their contract.

THE Main and Preston-street Railway Company have established a stable on Main street near Preston, and the mules are changed at that point, frequently to the great inconvenience and annoyance of passengers who take the cars to save time.

A NEW flag was raised on the office of the Volksblatt, the German Republican paper, yesterday, in honor of the ratification of the Fifteenth amendment. It was about the only demonstration made. The colored element took the ratification very quietly.

THE house on the northwest corner of Third and Broadway was entered by burglars on Wednesday night. They administered chloroform to the inmates, and then carried a trunk out to the stable, where they rifled it of its contents, which were very valuable. Nothing has been seen or heard of them.

THE employes of Mr. Fred. Heser, on the occasion of his thirty-fifth birthday, yesterday, presented him with a fine gold pen and holder as a testimonial of their regard. The presentation speech was made by Mr. G. Bierman, who felicitated Mr. Heser on his success in life, and expressed the wish that in fifty years to come he would be able to wield the pen as steady as he does now.

A RUMOR was circulated around extensively yesterday to the effect that a young Market-street clerk and a lady teacher in one of the ward schools had eloped. The rumor originated by the clerk having been seen in an East Main-street car about noon, and his non-appearance at his place of business until near 7 o'clock last night. The young man explains it by saying he does not expect to be compelled to elope.

A MULE in one of the Fourth-street cars yesterday, when near Oak street, reared up and fell backwards, the car running up over it, and the wheels nearly smashing its head. It took much trouble to get the animal out, which was finally done, when it was found to be unhurt, but covered with mud. Its actions were very strange, caused, it is supposed, from a choking collar, which, besides choking the brute, had commenced to wear pretty deep into the flesh.

AN interesting case involving the questions as to the value of a patent right which is said to have proven a failure; the liability of the signer of a note to pay the same if no consideration is received; whether the endorser of a note as trustee, without recourse, is held individually responsible for the payment of the note, and one or two other important questions, is now on trial in the Common Pleas Court, the particulars of which will be found in our court report.

A NEGRO applied at the West-end station-house about 12 o'clock last night for a policeman to arrest parties who had forcibly taken away his bride. He was married at 10 o'clock last night to a gushing damsel whose parents were opposed to the match, and they went boldly to her rescue. The parents got the girl and took her home. The last seen of the newly-made husband he was making rapid strides toward the Nashville depot, where he was told a policeman could be found.

THE St. Louis Democrat of yesterday says: "Charles P. Smith and wife arrived here from Louisville on the 22d instant, and put up at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Smith, who is a carpenter, went out in search of work and failed to return. His wife remained at the hotel two or three days, and, finding that she was deserted, obtained employment as a servant on Cass avenue. Yesterday she applied to the Mayor for transportation to Cleveland, where her relatives reside. She is an intelligent woman, about thirty years of age, and has been married since 1858, but has no children."

YESTERDAY morning a man who gave his name as Wm Winn went to the house of Lizzie Mitchell, on Lafayette street, and commenced a general smashing of windows, furniture, etc., and, after satisfying himself, offered Emma Faust, an inmate of the house, five dollars if she would prevent his arrest. This the woman accepted, and nothing more was thought of Winn's doings. He left the house, but soon after returned with a policeman to arrest Emma on the charge of robbing him of fifteen dollars. She was taken to Clay-street station-house, and will answer the charge in the Police Court this morning. Winn stated to the police that he boarded at the United States Hotel, and made other statements, which, upon investigation, were found to be incorrect.

Eligible Members.

The special committee appointed to investigate into the eligibility of members of the General Council submitted their report at the meeting last night. They found that none of the members said to be ineligible were so, but reported that B. J. Campbell, Esq., from the Tenth ward, had within the last twelve months become the surety of a city contractor, which, under the new charter, renders him incapable of holding a seat in the General Council. The resignation of Mr. Campbell, however, was tendered and accepted before this report was made. The committee unanimously suggested his re-election.

THE MISTAKES OF A NIGHT.

[From the Milwaukee Wisconsin.]

A Party of Young Bloods Get into the Wrong House.

An Indignant Husband and Father Cowhides One and Knocks Down Another.

EXCITING TABLEAU.

On Sunday night of last week, a party of four young bloods, three of them residents of this city, and the other a visitor from Cincinnati, went out on a lark. It was the first visit of the rural young man to a great city, and he was extremely anxious to see the "elephant." In fact, he insisted upon seeing the entire menagerie, monkeys and all. His city friends professed to have a thorough knowledge of all the "ropes," and kindly consented to put him through. The elephant in a great city is best seen through the medium of wine-glasses. Nothing else will present the animal in such a favorable light. They lend an enchantment to the view that is perfectly ravishing to rural eyes. In fact, the city elephant, unless seen through the magnifying and bewildering medium of bar-glasses, is a tame and spiritless beast, one which, by its hideous deformity, is well calculated to disgust an unsophisticated country youth. None knew this better than the young men, and they primed themselves with a goodly quantity of liquor and started out to see the sights. They finally brought up in front of a house where one of the city gents said the elephant could be seen. They went to the door, rang the bell, and the door was opened. They entered without ceremony, walked into the parlor, threw themselves carelessly on the sofas and chairs, and inquired for the "girls." They were told by the person who admitted them that there were no girls in the house, and were ordered to leave. They paid no attention to the command, and insisted upon seeing the girls. At this juncture one of the soberest of the party noticed the diploma of a physician framed and hanging upon the wall, and, concluding that they had got into the wrong pew, he communicated his discovery to one of the others and they started to leave. The other followed very leisurely, one of them stopping long enough to light a cigar. As they left the house they saw upon the door-plate the name of a well-known physician. Sobered by the discovery of the terrible mistake they had made they retreated in great haste. The Doctor was absent from home, and the ladies of the family were terribly frightened and were only too glad to get rid of the young scape-graces in any way.

The young men, who by the way are very respectably connected, kept shady for a day or two, but, as they heard nothing of the matter, they concluded that it would be passed unnoticed, and the history of their narrow escape was related to their companions, and it spread from one to another until it finally reached the ears of the doctor. He was terribly indignant when his family informed him of the conduct of the young reprobates, but, as they were entirely unknown to any member of his family, he had no means of identifying them. When the story reached him he immediately called upon one of the young men said to have been in the party, and charged him with the matter. The young man stoutly denied having any knowledge of the affair, and said that he could prove an alibi by a companion, a clerk in a Main street house. The doctor demanded the proof, and the companion was produced, and he made affidavit before a magistrate that he had been with the young man on the night in question, and that he was innocent of the charge. This satisfied the doctor on that point.

On Wednesday one of the young men actually engaged in the affair, learning that the Doctor was on the war-path, and acting under the advice of friends, went to the Doctor's office and apologized fully for his misconduct, saying that he had been led into wrong by others. "That," said the Doctor, "is satisfactory as far as you have gone. Now tell me who led you into it." The young man declined to betray his friends. "I'll give you two minutes to tell," said the indignant M. D. The fleeting seconds passed quickly, though the young man has since said the two minutes seemed as many years, and the required information was not forthcoming. Promptly on time the Doctor produced a keen, lithe cowhide, and proceeded to apply it to the back, shoulders, arms, hands, and legs of the obstinate youth. The doctor is stout and strong, and he applied the whip vigorously. At every stroke the cruel lash ate into the flesh, bringing the blood and extorting yells of anguish. The pain was more than the young man could endure, and to save himself from further castigation he revealed the names of his companions, one of whom was the identical chap who had established an alibi. The doctor immediately started for the office where that individual was employed, but found upon his arrival that the young man had fled the city. It seems that a young man had accompanied the one who was so severely whipped to the vicinity of the doctor's office, and he hearing the cries of his friend immediately posted off and informed the others, and they took time by the forelock and left the city.

The Doctor searched all Wednesday afternoon for the parties without success, and yesterday morning came to the conclusion that the Main-street clerk who had sworn to the innocence of his friend was himself guilty, and had added perjury to his other misdeeds. Accompanied by a friend, the Doctor went to the store, met the young man, and, after a brief conversation, knocked him down, and was just preparing to dance a jig on his nose when his friend, who had up to this time been a silent spectator, seized his arm and prevented him from kicking the fallen youth. One of the parties in the store also seized the Doctor, who quickly produced a revolver, but was prevented from firing by his friend. The young man by this time had regained his feet, and immediately fled through the back door. The other parties retreated to the rear of the store, and the Doctor was left master of the situation. The tableau presented in the store at that time is said by eye witnesses to have been thrilling.

The other young men have left the city, and, if they are discreet, will remain absent until the Doctor's anger cools. The affair was the sensation of the city yesterday, and the general verdict was, "Served 'em right."

JEFFERSON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

HON. H. J. STITES, JUDGE.

A Suit upon a Note for which there was no Consideration, and which was Obtained by Alleged False Representations—Is an Indorser as Trustee Responsible Individually?

George T. Edwards vs. Thos. E. Massey, Thos. Slevin and E. Barbaroux. The plaintiff says he is the owner of a note on the defendants, Massey and Slevin, as makers, for $500, dated November 2d, 1868, due nine months thereafter, executed and made payable to E. Barbaroux, trustee, negotiable and payable at the Bank of Louisville, which note was assigned to the plaintiff by Barbaroux by indorsement on the back of the note. The assignment was made before the maturity of the note to the Louisville Insurance and Banking Company and discounted, and thereby put upon the footing of foreign bills of exchange. The note was duly presented at its maturity at the Bank of Louisville, but payment was refused, and the same was protested, due notice of which was given. The plaintiff had, therefore, to take up the note as indorser for the Louisville Insurance and Banking Company the cost of protest. The note being due and wholly unpaid, Mr. Ewart prays judgment against Massey and Slevin, as makers, and Barbaroux, as indorser, for the amount of the note, with interest and costs.

The defendants, Thos. E. Massey and Thomas Slevin, say that they executed and delivered the note sued on, the former as principal and the latter as security, under the following circumstances: John W. Baker, a non-resident of Kentucky, and E. Barbaroux, and other citizens of Kentucky, represented that a number of influential citizens had bought and others were about buying an interest in a patent-right for making brick, called the "Sergeant Patent Brick Machine," claimed to be owned in whole or in part by said Baker; that the sum of $30,000 was demanded by Baker for the right for Indiana and Kentucky; and that a large proportion of that sum was already subscribed. Baker and Barbaroux represented that a single one of the patent machines would make from 30,000 to 36,000 good brick per day during the season, and at about one-third of the cost of hand-made brick; that is to say, up to the point when ready to burn on the kiln.

They say they relied upon the representations and assurances of Baker and Barbaroux, and, without personal knowledge of such machinery, Mr. Massey became a subscriber for shares at $50 per share, and, because of the representations and assurances of Baker and Barbaroux, he executed, with Mr. Slevin as security thereon, and delivered to Mr. Barbaroux, Baker's agent and trustee, the note sued on in part settlement of said number of shares.

Now, after long and repeated trials, under the direction of Mr. Barbaroux, and at heavy expense to the defendant and co-purchasers, it has turned out that both the model machine furnished by Baker and a new one constructed by Barbaroux have so far proved failures, and have not fulfilled the assurances, promises and representations of Baker and Barbaroux, and have both been found valueless, and have proven to be a great loss of time and money to the purchasers.

The defendants state that Baker, for whose benefit and use the note was executed, used deception and fraud in inducing them and others to purchase shares in the patent, in this city; that the names of certain persons were put down as subscribers for a certain number of shares without their having paid any money or any other valuable consideration, and without intending to pay or being asked, expected or requested to pay anything, but simply as lures to induce others to subscribe and pay or give their obligation to pay. They say that the note is without good or valid consideration.

The defendants say they do not know that the note sued on was discounted in bank before its maturity, nor do they know that the plaintiff is the owner of the note. They state that the manner in which the trustee indorsed the note, without recourse, was in itself sufficient caution to any one to whom it might be offered for purchase or discount, to put such purchaser or discounter on his guard and forewarn him of the risk he would run if he bought, traded for, or discounted the same.

The defendants say that Baker is a non-resident of Kentucky. They pray that Baker be made a party to this suit, and for that purpose they make their answer a cross petition against Baker, and that the plaintiffs' petition be dismissed, and that Baker be compelled to give them an indemnifying bond; and they ask for that purpose that the case be transferred to the Louisville Chancery Court.

The defendant, Barbaroux, says he indorsed the note, not in his individual capacity, but only as trustee, and without recourse upon him or his *cestue que trust*. And the said limitation in his indorsement was known to the plaintiffs, and to the Louisville Insurance and Banking Company when they respectively became the owners of the note. Wherefore he prays to be dismissed without costs.

The jury was sworn and the evidence heard yesterday. The counsel will argue the case to-day.

The Price of a Spavined Mule.

Michael Finn vs. J. P. Hudson. Robert Scott. The defendant gave the plaintiff a check for $175 on the German Insurance Bank in payment for a mule, but when, on the following day, the check was presented at the bank, payment was refused, Hudson having notified the bank not to pay the check. The check was then protested for non-payment. Finn sues for the amount of the check, $175, which was the price of the mule.

The defendants say the mule was not sound as represented, and that the plaintiff knew the fact. They ask for judgment against the plaintiff for one hundred dollars in damages.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, $100 in damages.

Death of a Cincinnati Editor.

Why that title to your book, Mark, if you were *In-no-sense* Abroad?—[Cincinnati Times.

After getting this up and off, the editor of the comic Times swallowed four yards and two links of metropolitan sausages and died to the slow cadences of a cracked accordeon.—[Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

CITY FEATURES.

The Kentucky State Medical Society will hold its fifteenth annual meeting at Bowling Green on Tuesday, April 5th, 1870. Members will pay full fare going, and return free, over the railroads. All regular practitioners are invited to attend.

Children's Carriages

In great variety at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, 116 Main street.

An Extensive Upholstery Establishment.

Henry Wehmhoff, the Main-street Upholsterer, has recently moved the manufacturing portion of his establishment into the new four-story building lately erected by him on Main street, a few doors above the Galt House. It, with the salesroom which are still continued at the old stand on Main, between Second and Third, forms one of the most extensive and complete establishments of the kind in the whole Western country. The new building on East Main is four stories high, has a solid stone front, and is 204 feet deep, running clear back to Washington street. It is occupied both as a factory and wareroom. Mr. Wehmhoff has on hand a large stock of Canton and Coco mattings, which he is able to sell at prices below those of New York and other Eastern cities. He has also a complete assortment of chintz goods, and in fact everything pertaining to his line of business. His house does a large trade in the South and West, and his liberal terms have induced buyers to stop at Louisville, who a few years ago went on to New York to make their purchases.

Croquet.

Very cheap at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, 116 Main street.

☞ Remember the Skating Rink this afternoon.

Mrs. A. E. Porter's

grand opening of Paris bonnets and hats takes place next Tuesday, April 5th. There will be many novelties exhibited on that day, that cannot be found in any other house in Louisville.

☞ Rubber gloves for house and garden work and bleaching purposes; also a complete line of rubber combs, toilet articles, rubber toys, &c., at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, Janney & Perry's.

New Books.

Innocents Abroad, by Mark Twain, price $4 00. Hammer and Rapier, by J. Esten Cook, price $1 50. Hedged In, by Mrs. Phelps, price $1 50. At W. Scott Glore's.

☞ Rubber jewelry and imitation rubber jewelry at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, 116 Main street.

☞ Original Fifty Cent Store, 89¼ Fifth street, New jet sets, charms, morocco bags, hosiery, &c. Send for a catalogue.

☞ Umbrellas and satchels; a large assortment at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, Janney & Perry's.

☞ Remember the Skating Rink this afternoon.

☞ Base balls, foot balls, and boxing gloves, at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, 116 Main street.

Southern Merchants and Druggists.

We call the especial attention of the merchants and druggists now in our city buying their spring stocks to the advertisement of Dr. Winterswith's very valuable family medicines. They are very popular wherever they have been sold, generally superseding any preparations of similar kind they come in competition with. No patent medicines have ever before achieved so great a success in the same space of time. They are prepared with great care and skill by an eminent chemist of long experience. For sale by all of our wholesale druggists, and are recommended and prescribed by our leading physicians.

☞ Belting, packing and hose, at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, Janney & Perry's, 116 Main street.

Work and Post-house Report.

The following is the report of G. C. W. Alfriend, Superintendent of the City Work and Pest Houses, for the month ending March 31, 1870:

WORK-HOUSE.

Prisoners remaining March 1, 1870	89
do committed in March	[illegible]
Total	157
Term expired, bailed, and discharged	81
Remaining April 1, 1870	76
Receipts of Work-house for month	$2,113 85
Total expenses for month	1,708 66
Labor over expenses	$404 19

PEST-HOUSE.

Patients remaining March 1, 1870	[illegible]
do admitted in March, 1870	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Died, 0; discharged 2	[illegible]
Remaining April 1, 1870	4
Expenses of Pest-house for month	$104 35
Receipts	37 50
Expenses over receipts	$66 85

RECAPITULATION.

Total expenses Work and Pest-houses	$1,812 01
Total receipts " "	2,150 35
Receipts over expenses	$ 337 34

Fires and Alarms During March.

The following is the report of Geo. W. Levi, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, for the month of March:

March 2d, Mr. Smith, accidental; loss, $15; insurance, none.

March 2d, Louisville C. meat Company shop, accidental; loss, $15,354; insurance, $17,000.

March 3d, cottage on avenue, accidental; loss, none; insurance, none.

March 11th, Robert Gillespie, accidental; loss, $5; insurance, none.

March 13th, Dr. Powell, accidental; loss, $1,000; insurance, $1,000.

March 17th, false alarm.

March 18th, Hardon, Bros. & Co., incendiary; loss, not known; insurance, $45,000.

March 18th, Blum Bros. & Co., incendiary; loss, $407 64; insurance, $30,000.

March 18th, W. H. Andrews & Co., incendiary; loss, $168 40; insurance, $57,000.

March 18th, Dr. C. M. Way, incendiary; loss, $500; insurance, $5,000.

March 22d, false alarm.

March 22d, City Railway Company stable, accidental; loss, $18,000; insurance, $13,500. Other names and loss not known.

March 30, H. Hirsch, Market, west side, between Brook and First streets, accidental; loss, $300; insurance, $8,500.

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, April 1.

The soup-house will be closed about the 10th of the present month.

The County Clerk, Col. W. W. Tuley, issued fourteen marriage licenses last month.

Floyd Circuit Criminal Court convenes in this city next Monday. No important cases are on the docket.

Reuben Robertson, township trustee, distributed 54 cords of wood among the poor of New Albany during the month of March.

The City Clerk, Matt. I. Huette, will be busily engaged to-day in paying the Fire and Police Departments their monthly salaries.

The Cannon life insurance case has been continued to the next term of the Circuit Court on a change of venue to Washington county.

Henry Ryan to Mary J. Golden, Benjamin F. Kemberly to Jennie S. McKee, are the last persons who received marriage licenses in this county.

In the case against Richards, late County Treasurer of Harrison county, for embezzlement, a change of venue has been granted to Floyd county.

Indian Jack imbibed too much fire water Wednesday night, and is paying for the privilege by breaking rock on the rock pile. Amount of bill assessed by the Mayor, $8 40.

Mr Stonecipher is indignant at the notice in the newspapers of his being a candidate for Councilman in the Fifth ward. He says that he has not yet consulted with his friends in Louisville about the matter.

There were sixty-seven arrests by the police last month, embracing the following nationalities: Americans 37, Germans 12, French 3, Irishmen 2, negroes 9, Dane 1, Scotch 2, Indian 1; this includes 7 stragglers.

From all accounts, the down-town druggist holds the inside track for Councilman from the Sixth ward. It is not true that all of the candidates have concluded to decline in favor of the secretary of the co-operative grocery establishment.

Louis Vernia is the only announced candidate for Councilman in the Fourth ward. F. C. Johnson, Democrat, and John McCullough, Republican, are out for Councilmen in the First ward; Jacob Herter in the Second ward, and John Horn in the Third ward.

After a thorough search and extraordinary diligence, the following few aspirants to councilmanic honors in the Sixth ward have been found: A. J. Kestler, Epaminondas Williams, T. S. Cornelius, John Tenny, James Harbeson, Isaac B. Bruce, J. Ben Allen and Tebolt Poland. Others in prospective.

Henry Erdman had one Umbright arraigned before Mayor Hart yesterday afternoon for using profane words in calling him a "rode hund" (a red hound, as a German friend interprets it for us). As it was not proven that Umbright intended to apply his remarks to Erdman, the case was dismissed.

Chief Engineer of Fire Department, Wm. Merker, reports that during the month of March there were three fires; loss $2,000; insurance $1,600. It will require $816 to pay off the policemen for their services the past month. The pay-roll of the fire department foots up $1,007; this includes the salaries of two engineers, who are paid quarterly.

Councilman St. John declines being a candidate for re-election. Stoy is undecided as yet, but will doubtless yield to the public pressure. Endres is going to Europe this month, and therefore cannot run the race. Renshaw, doubtless, aspires to fill another term. Hubbert also wants to go in again, it is said, and Pearce still feels that "his country calls me; I must go."

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, April 1.

There have been no cases in the police court for three days.

Joseph Baker is an additional candidate in the Third ward for councilmanic honors.

Samuel Manaugh is being spoken of as one of the candidates for County Commissioner.

Rev. R. J. L. Matthews, late Consul to Italy, will lecture in Holmes & Thias' Hall next Sunday, at 3½ P. M., on temperance.

The officers of Jefferson Lodge, I. O. O. F. No. 3, for the present term are as follows: W. H. Isgrigg, N. G.; M. Worrell, V. G.; M. J. Sweeny, R. S.; Thos. W. Prather, Treasurer. Trustees—J. Bozell, J. Cowling and W. H. Northcutt.

Company E, 14th United States infantry, after being stationed here for sixteen months, departed for Nashville yesterday afternoon. During the stay of the company here the members have demeaned themselves in a worthy manner.

At a regular meeting of Tell Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 272, on Wednesday night, an election of officers was had, with the following result: Leonard Carl, N. G.; Charles Spielman, V. G.; Jacob Roese, Treasurer; H. Alben, Secretary.

Up to late last evening nothing was heard of the missing Enoch Culetson. The public opinion seems to be, upon general inquiry, that he has not been foully dealt with, but that he left he had plenty of funds with him, and he leaves his creditors in arrears to the amount of about four hundred dollars, and probably more.

Yesterday morning, between 10 and 11 o'clock, a team of mules belonging to Harig, Koop & Co., of Louisville, was driven into the river between Spring and Pearl streets, just above the ferry boat. The driver was unacquainted with the depth of the water, and before he knew it the mules were beyond their depth, and were carried with the wagon and teamster, out beyond the float, and, the stream being very rapid, they were carried down to Jones' coalboats just below, under which the wagon and mules were swept, and the man saved just as he was going down the third time, by Officer James W. McKenzie reaching out a long pole to him. The poor German was terribly frightened at the disaster. He held on to the last moment, and when taken out of the water he commenced crying, "Oh, mein Gott! mein Gott! vat shall I do? I am poor boy—got no money, and they makes me pay for them." Both the mules were drowned and nothing more was seen of them or the wagon after disappearing under the coal boats. The team had just unloaded a lot of chairs at Gray's furniture store.

CITY POLITICS.

Ambrose E. Camp for Jailer.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

Mr. Ambrose E. Camp is announced as a candidate for Jailer, and he is emphatically the right man in the right place. He is honest, faithful and capable, and there is not, in all the Commonwealth, a man who would make a more faithfully attentive, humane and efficient officer. He has a wide acquaintance and everybody is his friend. As the nominee of the Democratic Convention, he would give strength to the party, for he would enlist a host of friends in his behalf, who would work with a will for the success of the whole ticket.

OLD DEMOCRACY.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, March 31.—The money market is more active and at the close call loans were made at [illegible] per cent. Snow & Burgess, [illegible] brokers, are reported suspended. E. Lewis, another operator, who bought a branch office at Pittsburg, is also said to have failed, [illegible] amounting to $[illegible]. A Philadelphia firm, extensively engaged in the shipping trade, are also announced as having failed.

There was considerable gossip to-day in regard to the gold movement.

The Lake Shore Company's unclaimed stock was irregular and [illegible] per cent was paid for the use of stock for 3 days, which covers the closing of the transfer books.

The following telegram was received to-day by the Mariposa Company at [illegible]: "We have struck a belt of sulphurets. We cannot say how extensive they are; a few tons are in sight; look as if they might continue some distance; value per ton $[illegible]."

Foreign exchange is very weak, with a light demand and free supply of Southern bills and of bills made against securities; prime bankers [illegible].

Gold weak in sympathy with vague rumors that the Secretary of the Treasury has made a favorable impression on the Committee of Ways and Means in behalf of the funding bill, with weakness in foreign exchange and a further increase in specie in the Banks of England and France. [illegible] that the public debt statement for March will show a decrease of $[illegible]. The [illegible] opened at 112¼ and closed at 111¾. The carrying rates were [illegible] per cent.

The gold clearances to-day were $43,000,000.

Governments are weak. The closing prices were:

Coupons '81	114 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Coupons '65	[illegible]
Coupons '65	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
new	[illegible]	Currency 6's	[illegible]

State bonds are lower.

Missouri	[illegible]	New Virginia	[illegible]
Mo. Tenn.	[illegible]	Old N. Carolina	[illegible]
New Tenn.	[illegible]	New N. Carolina	[illegible]
Old Virginia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Stocks are unsettled and lower, and business large during the morning, when the market was strong and the best figures of the day were among the earlier, [illegible], Pacific Mail, Northwestern, Rock Island, Pacific Mail, [illegible] and Vanderbilts and downward turn and sold as low as [illegible].

The following were the closing 5:00 prices:

Canton	[illegible]	Pittsburg	[illegible]
Cumberland	[illegible]	Northwestern	[illegible]
Western U Tel.	[illegible]	Do preferred	[illegible]
Quicksilver	[illegible]	Rock Island	[illegible]
Mariposa	[illegible]	New Jersey C.	[illegible]
Do preferred	[illegible]	St. Paul	[illegible]
Wells & Fargo	[illegible]	Do preferred	[illegible]
Adams Ex	[illegible]	Ft. Wayne	[illegible]
American Ex	[illegible]	Ft. Wayne	[illegible]
United States	[illegible]	Terre Haute	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	Do preferred	[illegible]
N. Y. Central	[illegible]	Chicago & Alton	[illegible]
N. Y. C. scrip	[illegible]	Do preferred	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	Ohio and Miss.	[illegible]
Do preferred	[illegible]	Del. L. & W.	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	St. Joe	[illegible]
Harlem	[illegible]	C. C. and I. C.	[illegible]
Michigan Cen	[illegible]		
Illinois Cen	[illegible]		

Copper at Boston—Copper Falls 6; Hecla —; Franklin 9½; Quincy 31.

Sub-treasury balance, gold $[illegible]; Currency [illegible]; General balance [illegible].

NEW YORK, March 31.—Cotton market firm, with sales of [illegible] bales at [illegible] for middling uplands. [illegible]

Latest.—Flour closed steady, with a moderate demand, chiefly for low grades of extra. Wheat quiet and without decided change. [illegible]

DRY GOODS.—The market is steady, but lacking in activity, although the demand is very fair. [illegible]

CINCINNATI, March 31.—Flour firm and in fair demand; fancy $5 15@5 [illegible]. Wheat firm at $1 [illegible]. [illegible]

CHICAGO, March 31.—Eastern exchange at par buying and 1-10 premium selling. Flour quiet at [illegible]. [illegible]

ST. LOUIS, March 31.—Tobacco active, strong and better for dark fillers. Cotton dull and unchanged. [illegible]

BALTIMORE, March 31.—Flour active and firmer; Western superfine $4 62½; extra $5 [illegible]; family [illegible]. Wheat quiet; Pennsylvania [illegible]. Corn active and higher; white [illegible]; yellow [illegible]. Oats quiet at [illegible]. Mess pork firm at $[illegible]. Bacon firm; rib sides [illegible]; clear sides 16c; shoulders 13c; hams [illegible]. Lard firm at 15½@16c. Whisky dull at [illegible].

MEMPHIS, March 31.—Cotton quiet; low middling 20½c; receipts 507 bales; exports [illegible] bales. Flour, superfine $4 50. Corn [illegible]. Oats 63c. Hay $[illegible]. Bran $[illegible]. Lard [illegible]. Mess pork $27 50. Bacon shoulders 11c, and sides 16c. Bulk shoulders [illegible] and sides [illegible].

NASHVILLE, March 31.—Cotton easier; low middling 20c; good ordinary 19c. Stock [illegible] bales. Bacon, clear sides 15½c; shoulders 11½c; hams [illegible]. Lard [illegible]. Corn [illegible] for sacked in depot. Flour $4 50@[illegible] for superfine to fancy.

PUBLIC SALES.

In Bankruptcy—Assignee's Sale.

ON SATURDAY, the 2d day of April, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., I will sell, on the premises, the large three story brick store-house on Shelby street, between Green and Jefferson streets, formerly occupied by Heinsohn, Allen & Co. as a tobacco factory, with the lot on which it stands, being 30 by 105 feet; also a vacant lot adjoining, of the same dimension, free from dower; also one large burglar-proof safe, several desks, stoves, and other personal property; one large steam engine, boilers, and machinery, and one tobacco screw. Personal Property—Terms cash. Real Estate—one-third cash, balance in equal payments of six and twelve months, with approved personal security on interest, and a vendor's lien retained.

C. SCOTT BYNNER, Assignee of Geo. E. Heinsohn.

WARFIELD & WEST, Auctioneers. mh13 dts

USE

SCHROEDER'S

BITTERS

FOR

COCKTAILS

J. H. SCHROEDER & SONS

LOUISVILLE, KY.

AMUSEMENTS.

Louisville Opera House.

BENEFIT AND LAST APPEARANCE BUT TWO OF ROSE AND HARRY WATKINS. SPLENDID BILL!

FRIDAY EVENING, April 1, 1870, the great drama of KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN. Rose and Harry Watkins in favorite characters.

The laughable farce of TO OBLIGE BENSON.

Saturday—Grand Matinee at 2.

Monday—ENOCH ARDEN.

Masonic Temple

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, & Saturday, March 30 and 31, and April 1st and 2d.

Osborne's great

Pictorial Tableaux

OF THE HOLY BIBLE.

The Great Moral Exhibition of the Age. Costing over $20,000.

[illegible] magnificent paintings, new and original, by the great artists of Europe, each of them by 10 feet long, grand illustrations of Scripture. History by life-size figures, beautiful tableaux, and splendid scenery. Exhibited in New York for [illegible] nights to [illegible]. Grand matinee Thursday and Saturday at 2 o'clock. Explanatory lecture each exhibition by Mr. A. C. Osborne. Lecture in German on Friday evening. Admission [illegible], children [illegible].

mh29 dts, Tu, Th, F

Fashionable Dancing.

MONS. & MAD'M MUELLER'S THIRD AND last Term of the season commences this week. THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., for Misses and Masters, at their Academy, Weisiger Hall. mh28 d6

PUBLIC SALES.

Government Sale of Paymaster's Stores.

THERE will be sold at public auction, at the Naval Station, Mound City, Ill., on Wednesday, the 13th day of April, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles belonging to the Pay Department of the U. S. Navy, viz:

PROVISIONS.

[illegible] bbls pork, 348 lbs preserved meat, 360 lbs dried apples, [illegible] lbs sugar, 396 lbs tea, 376 lbs coffee, 264 lbs molasses, [illegible] gals vinegar, 316 lbs desiccated potatoes.

[illegible] the candles and Taste steward's stores (incomplete).

CLOTHING.

[illegible] blue cloth round jackets, 47 prs blue cloth trowsers, [illegible]

SMALL STORES.

[illegible]

Terms—Cash on day of sale.

Articles to be removed without delay.

By direction of the Commandant.

L. A. FRAILEY, Paymaster U. S. N.

March 26, 1870. apl, 4 [illegible]

Sheriff's Sale.

Hackett & Dore and Gheens & Co., plaintiffs, against Andrew Finnegan, &c., defendants—Jefferson Common Pleas Court. Executions Nos. 5,733, 5,738.

I WILL expose to public sale, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, Jefferson co., Ky., ON MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1870, a lot of ground on the northwest corner of Twenty-sixth and High streets, having a front of 82½ feet and a depth of 160 feet. Title clear. Levied upon as the property of A. Finnegan, to satisfy executions Nos. 5,733, 5,738, which issued from the office of the Clerk of the Jefferson Common Pleas Court, in the name of Hackett & Dore and Gheens & Co., against A. Finnegan. Sale to take place at 11 o'clock A. M.

FRED. HOPKE, D. S., for J. M. MARTIN, S. J. C.

Louisville, March 30, 1870. mh30

Sheriff's Sale.

Geo. F. & C. T. Wood, plaintiffs, against L. Baker, defendant—Jefferson Common Pleas Court. Execution No. 5,851.

I WILL expose to public sale, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, Jefferson county, Ky., ON MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1870, [illegible] feet south side Portland avenue, between Twelfth and Thirteenth, with the improvements, on a credit of three months, with bond and security. For description of lot see deed book [illegible], page [illegible]. Levied upon as the property of L. Baker, to satisfy Execution No. 5,851, which issued from the office of the Clerk of the Jefferson Common Pleas Court, in the name of Geo. F. & C. T. Wood, against L. Baker. Sale to take place between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock.

THOS. SHANKS, D. S., for J. M. MARTIN, S. J. C.

Louisville, Ky., March 15, 1870. mh19

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

Peters, Powers & Cooper against Geo. W. Priest, &c. } In Chancery, No. 23,329

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1870, about the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the premises at the southwest corner of Fifth and Jefferson streets, the stock and fixtures in said drug store. Terms of sale—All sums under $20, cash in hand, on sums of $20 and over, a credit of thirty days will be given. The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court. L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.

mh30 d8

Marshal's Sale.

Stephen E. Jones, against Stephen F. Chipley, &c. } In Chancery, No. 23,301.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, ON MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1870, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 12, 18, and 24 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following described property, to-wit: The tract of land conveyed by Robert Atwood and wife to S. F. Chipley on the [illegible] day of August, 1866, (see deed book [illegible], page [illegible]), situated in Jefferson county, State of Kentucky, and bounded as follows: Beginning in a stone corner of Thompson and Galt in the line of said road [illegible] [illegible]

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court. L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts.

mh30 d8

Marshal's Sale.

Harriet Harrison against N. L. Montgomery, &c. } In Chancery, No. 23,183.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, ON MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1870, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following described property, to-wit: A lot of land, with the improvements thereon, situated on the east side of Ninth street, in the city of Louisville, Ky., beginning 200¼ feet south of Grayson street, thence 38 feet with Ninth street, and of that width by lines at right angles to said street eastwardly 231 feet 5 inches.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court. L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.

mh30

Marshal's Sale.

Steinecker against Roterman, &c. } In Chancery, No. 27,808.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, ON MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1870, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following described property, to-wit: A lot of ground commencing at a point on Garden street 75 feet northeast of the southern line of the lot allotted to Mrs. M. Preston Pope in the division between Preston's heirs in September, 1849, being lot No. 2 in said division, thence with Garden street northeast 27 feet, and running thence back the same width in lines parallel to the line of said lot No. 2 to the creek.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court. L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.

mh30

Marshal's Sale.

Lewers against Lewers. } In Chancery, No. 7,534.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, ON MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1870, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, Ky., on a credit of 3 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following described property, to-wit: The estate in remainder after the termination of the devise to James Lewers by the will of John Callen of, in, and to lots numbered 29 and 30 in Heuser's enlargement of Louisville, Ky., beginning on the south side of Rowan street, first west of Tenth street, thence west 50 feet, and of that width by parallel lines south 100 feet, and another lot, improved, at the southwest corner of Main and Ninth streets, fronting 28 feet 6 inches on Main by 92 feet on Ninth st.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court. L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.

mh30

Marshal's Sale.

Billings & Driesbach, &c., against Wm. Rauth. } In Chancery, No. 21,712.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, ON MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1870, about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following described property, to-wit: A lot of land known as No. 4 on the plat of McMahan's addition to Louisville, situated on the southwardly side of Portland avenue, having a front on said avenue of 78 feet and running back southwardly 28 feet wide the front to a 20 foot alley, being the same land mentioned in deed book No. 101, page 488, in the Clerk's office of the Jefferson County Court.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court. L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts.

mh30

Marshal's Sale.

Elizabeth Madden against C. D. McCallum. } In Chancery, No. 24,399.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, ON MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1870, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following described property, to-wit: A lot of land in Louisville, Ky., beginning on the south side of Mott street 3 feet eastwardly of the southeast corner of Mott or Myrtle avenue and Oakland plankroad, and running thence eastwardly with Mott street or Myrtle avenue 40 feet; thence south at right angles 200 feet to a 15 foot alley; thence with said alley 23 feet, more or less, to an alley; thence north with said alley 200 feet, more or less, to the beginning.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court. L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts.

mh30

STRAYED.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—HORSE—Last Sunday, dark brown, white spot [illegible], blind in right eye, about 8 years old. [illegible] will be paid for his return to [illegible], No. 130 [illegible].

STRAYED—COW—Roan, with dim white spot in her forehead, with white horns; large, fat, five years old, [illegible] reward will be paid for delivery to my [illegible] on Preston street, [illegible] Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

TO-DAY.

BY C. C. SPENCER & CO.

Furniture, Carpets, Cutlery, Stoves, &c., AT AUCTION.

THIS (FRIDAY) MORNING, April 1, at 10 o'clock, at auction-rooms, a general assortment of desirable new and second-hand furniture, carpets, tables, chairs, stoves, and an excellent assortment of table cutlery. Terms cash.

C. L. CLARK, Auctioneer.

apl

BY C. C. SPENCER & CO.

Table Cutlery, Knives and Forks, and Carvers and Forks, AT AUCTION.

ON FRIDAY MORNING, April 1, at 10 o'clock, at auction-rooms (in addition to the sale of household furniture), will be sold a large and fine assortment of table cutlery, suitable for families, hotels, saloons, restaurants, &c. Terms cash.

C. L. CLARK, Auctioneer.

mh31

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

Large and Special Sale of Artificial Flowers and Leaves.

ON FRIDAY, April 1st, at 10 o'clock, we will sell a very fine lot of flowers. These are fine goods and worthy the attention of the city trade.

S. G. HENRY, Auctioneer.

mh31

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

Special Sale of Spring and Summer Clothing.

COMMENCING at 11 o'clock FRIDAY, April 1. Clothing at 11 o'clock precisely.

S. G. HENRY, Auctioneer.

mh30

FUTURE SALES.

BY JOHN CAHILL & CO.,

95 and 97 Main st., corner of Third,

CINCINNATI, O.

$70,000 Worth of Boots, Shoes, and Brogans, Women's, Misses', and Children's Shoes, Congress Gaiters, and Balmorals

SEIZED BY EASTERN CREDITORS.

The subscriber has received instructions from the Receiver to sell at public auction, without limit or reserve, the entire stock of Boots, Shoes, and Brogans in store at 99 Pearl street, between Race and Vine, lately occupied by J. & A. Simpkinson & Co.,

Commencing on Tuesday, April 5,

At 9½ o'clock, and continuing from day to day until the entire stock is sold.

The attention of shoe dealers is particularly called to this sale, being the largest and best stock of Boots and Shoes ever offered in this city at auction.

TERMS—Under $[illegible], cash; over $[illegible], sixty days, with approved security.

JOHN CAHILL, Auctioneer.

JOHN SIMPKINSON, Receiver. apl Fr&Mod

BY J. G. McNUTT & CO.

ON SATURDAY MORNING, April 2, 1870, at 10 o'clock, at the great Auction Store, 149 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth, will sell a general assortment of new and second-hand household goods, consisting of bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, sideboards, washstands, dining and extension tables, chairs, spring and other mattresses. Brussels and other carpets, lace curtains, fine mirrors, stoves, &c., also 4 piano-fortes.

Also, in the evening, at 7½ o'clock,

Pawnbroker's Sale of Unredeemed Pledges, consisting of gold and silver watches, ladies' gold watches set with diamonds, cluster diamond ring, pins, chains, &c.

Terms cash.

J. G. McNUTT & Co., Auctioneers.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 5,

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

Morris, Southwick & Co.

Will sell at their

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,

64 and 66 West Jefferson street.

Corner of Tenth and Walnut streets—That desirable business property on the southeast corner of Tenth and Walnut streets. Contains 4 rooms, hall, 2 cellar store-rooms. Lot 31 11-12 by 156 deep. Two small frame houses on the rear, also stable, &c. Terms—One-fourth cash; balance 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 years, with interest and lien.

Walnut street—That neat brick family dwelling on the south side of Walnut street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, No. 430—6 rooms, wash-house, cistern, cellar, gas, &c. Lot 30x156 to an alley. Stable and necessary out-buildings.

Terms—One-third cash; balance 1 and 2 years, with interest and lien.

Shelby street—The two-story brick residence No. 219 Shelby street, between Main and Market, west side. Contains 10 rooms. Everything well arranged. Side entrance lot.

Corner of Twenty-third and Congress streets—A frame house containing 5 rooms and cellar, with coal-sheds, &c., on the north side of Congress street, corner of Twenty-third, immediately in rear of the Catholic Church, corner of Twenty-third and Market. Lot 28 feet front by 90 deep. Renting at $15 50 per month.

DESIRABLE BUILDING SITE.

Third street—105x180 deep to an alley on the east side of Third street, between Hill and Magnolia streets, only a short distance south of Gov. Stuart Robinson. Fine property. Buyers, examine this property before day of sale.

☞ Make up your minds what you want and what you are willing to give.

MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auctioneers.

mh30

BY MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.

Elegant Third-street Residence AT AUCTION.

TUESDAY, April 5, at 4 o'clock P. M., will be sold on the premises that desirable family residence No. 96 Third street, west side, between Chestnut and Broadway, contains 8 rooms and hall, besides kitchen, wash-house, and stations, cellar, &c. Gas throughout the house, and hot and cold water in kitchen, pantry and bath room. Lot 45 feet front by 200 deep, to a 20 foot alley. Brick stable and carriage and coal houses. Everything in perfect order. This is one of the most desirable and best located dwellings in the city. The property is now open for inspection. Terms announced at sale.

MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auct'rs.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI,

THE NORTH AND EAST.

U. S. Mail Line Steamers.

MORNING MAIL BOAT, making all way landings, departs at 10 A. M. except Sunday.

BEN. FRANKLIN .... Capt. SAM. HILDRETH.
GEN. BUELL .... Capt. C. DAVID.

EVENING EXPRESS, landing at Madison only, departs at 4 P. M.—on Sunday at 1 P. M.

UNITED STATES .... Capt. R. M. WADE.
GEN. LYTLE .... Capt. D. WHITTEN.

These boats make close connection at Cincinnati with the fast trains and through palace cars for the East.

For passage and railroad tickets to all points North and East, apply on board or at the Union R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Fourth and Main streets. Freight Office on wharf-boat, foot of Third street.

FRANK CARTER, Sup't.

JAS. FERRIER, G. P. A. ja31 dtf

CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS LINE,

Composed of the following Passenger Steamers: CHAMPION, ANNA, KATE ROBINSON, ARGOSA, AND SHAMROCK.

Leaving Louisville for St. Louis and way points every Wednesday and Saturday at 12 M.

MONTCALM & CO., Agents, office No. 79 Fourth st. JOHN A. WILLIAMSON, Sup't, office No. 13 Public Landing, Cincinnati, Ohio.

For Cairo and St. Louis.

ANNA .... O. P. SHINKLE, Master.

Will leave as above on Saturday, the 2d, at 12 o'clock M., positively.

MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

Through receipts given to all points on the Missouri, Upper Mississippi, and Illinois rivers. Also to all points on the several railroads leading out of St. Louis.

MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

ja28 d3m No. 79 Fourth st., Louisville, Ky.

Nashville Packet—For Clarksville and Nashville.

ROBT MOORE .... JOHN FERRELL, Master.

Will leave as above on Saturday, the 2d inst., at 12 M., from city wharf.

MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

For Memphis and White River.

LEGAL TENDER .... JNO. D. ELLIOTT, Master.

Will leave as above on This Day, the 1st inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

For Wheeling and Pittsburg.

ST. MARYS .... T. C. SWEENY, Master.

Will leave as above on This Day, the 1st inst., at 10 A. M.

MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

United States Mail and Adams Express Co.'s Packet For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.

MORNING STAR .... SMITH, Master.

Will leave as above on This Day, the 1st, at 5 P. M., from city wharf.

MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

Memphis Packet Company's Steamer

The elegant and reliable passenger packet

SAM J. HALE .... W. B. WALKER, Master.

For Cairo and Memphis Saturday, the 2d inst., at 4 P. M., from city wharf.

MANN W. SATTERWHITE, Agent.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.'s Steamer

MARY HOUSTON .... L. B. DUNHAM, Master.

For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans on Wednesday, the 6th, at 5 P. M.

B. C. LEVI, Sup't.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.'s Steamer

VIRGINIA .... C. G. SCHULTZ, Master.

For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans on Saturday, the 2d, at 5 P. M.

B. C. LEVI, Sup't.

For White River.

Through bills of lading given to all points on White, Little Red, and Black Rivers, over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Memphis and White River Packet Company's elegant United States mail-boats, leaving Memphis Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 5 P. M.

J. W. FORSEE, Agent, No. 61 Fourth street.

ap29 dly

"Old Reliable"

Louisville, Madison, and Carrollton Packet,

LEONORA No. 2,

E. M. GARRETT, Master ... W. T. GRAHAM, Clerk.

Leaves the foot of Fourth street for Madison, Carrollton, and all intermediate landings every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M.

THOS. SMALL, Agent.

apr29 dtf

Notice to Shippers.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 28, 1869.

Until further notice the morning boats of the Mail Line will do the way business between Louisville and Carrollton, making all way landings, leaving Louisville daily at 10 A. M.

FRANK CARTER, Supt.

d31 dtf

For Arkansas River.

Through bills of lading given to all points on Arkansas river, over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company's elegant line of United States mail-boats and leave Memphis on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 5 P. M.

J. W. FORSEE, Agent, No. 61 Fourth Street.

ap29 dly

☞ Advertisements in this department under the heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—INFORMATION—By Angeline Thompson of her children, Angeline Thompson, who was raised in Nelson county, Ky., and [illegible] in Bardstown; Mary, who was living in Louisville, Ky.; [illegible] [illegible] Address ANGELINE THOMPSON, Vicksburg, Miss. apl d3*

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE with 6 or 8 bed rooms, for family use [illegible] in the Eighth or Ninth ward. Address T. J., this office. apl d3

WANTED—IT KNOWN—That Madam OGAIE, clairvoyant, will tell future events, give names, &c. Interviews, at No. 306 East Main street, up stairs. apl d3*

WANTED—ROOM—A furnished sleeping-room by a gentleman. Location near Third and Walnut streets. References given if desired. Address J. F. M., through the postoffice, without delay.

WANTED—GIRL—To do house-work for a small family. Steady place, and good wages paid. [illegible] Apply to Mrs. L. E. [illegible], No. 172 Fifteenth st., between Market and Jefferson.

WANTED—SITUATION—As drug clerk, by a young man of experience. Speaks German and English. Address JAMES HODGES, Dayton, O. apl d3*

WANTED—300 LABORERS—For the Alabama & Chattanooga railroad. Apply to HULL & CO., No. 133 Jefferson st., bet. Fourth and Fifth. apl d3*

WANTED—4 GOOD CARPET SEWERS—Apply at C. KAMMLICH'S, No. 184 West Main st.

WANTED—TO KNOW—Madame Cressea, Astrologer, can be consulted by all who wish to know the present and hidden mysteries of the future, &c. 156 First street, between Walnut and Chestnut. mh31 d3

WANTED—COMPANY—Two young men, strangers, seeking a few pleasant in the city, wish to make the acquaintance of two young ladies of good standing, that they may spend their evenings. Address E. R. S., this office.

WANTED—FURNITURE—To trade a fine ladies' gold hunting-case watch for parlor or chamber furniture of same value. Address P. O. Drawer 77. mh31 d3

WANTED—SALESMAN—An experienced salesman, well acquainted with the Kentucky trade, who can come well indorsed. can secure a good situation in a wholesale boot and shoe house by addressing, for three days, with real name, references, &c., box 97, Memphis, Tenn., N. Y. E. mh31 d3

WANTED—TO SELL—Four open face gold watches, 18 Kar. fine, pat. levers, price $[illegible] to $[illegible], from $[illegible] to $[illegible]. Broker's office 114 Third street. mh31 d3

WANTED—300 GIRLS—Do you want a girl? Apply to the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets, [illegible] call and obtain. [illegible] MILLER & CO., agents.

WANTED—DWELLING—I wish to exchange unencumbered business property, centrally located, for a medium-sized dwelling-house. Address L., Postoffice Drawer No. 38. mh31 d3

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENT—A first-class man as General Agent for one of the most successful New York life insurance companies. Liberal inducements offered to the right party. Address A. H. JOHNSON, 23 East Third street, Cincinnati, O. mh30 d3

WANTED—AGENTS—The St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, desirous of securing city and special agents for the State of Kentucky, Middle and East Tennessee, and special country agents for each county in the above territory, are offering liberal terms to energetic and responsible men. The company, having a large list of policy-holders in every important town in the Southwest, makes it the most desirable company for agents to work. Reference required. Address S. E. FOOTE, State Agent, Louisville, Ky. mh31 d3

WANTED—AGENTS—The Dakota Mutual Life Insurance Company wishes to engage the services of an experienced man on a guaranteed salary. One for the city and two for the State at large. Call promptly at the Louisville office, corner Fourth and Main. W. H. PITTMAN, Secy. 1m29 d12

$25 A DAY MADE AT HOME—[illegible] entirely new and useful. [illegible] Samples sent free. Address H. B. SHAW, Alfred, Me. mh17 d4m

$2000 A YEAR AND EXPENSES to Agents to sell the celebrated Wilson Sewing Machine. The best machine in the world. Stitch alike on both sides. One machine without money. For further particulars address the WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO., Cleveland, Ohio. mh5 dly

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—LEASE, BUILDINGS, AND MACHINERY—On the corner of Fourteenth and Grayson streets. This is a splendid opportunity to any one wishing to engage in a manufacturing business. The lot is 32 feet front on Grayson, and 110 front on Fourteenth, and is one of the best situations for a factory in the city. Apply to A. LEWIS & BRO., or W. H. DIX.

FOR SALE—MY RESIDENCE—With 82x120 feet ground, on the east side Third street, opposite Taylor Barracks; gas and water throughout the house, with good uncovered lot adjoining on the north of the above, [illegible] [illegible] For particulars and terms, inquire of DORA SCHULZ, No. 163 Fourth street. mh31 d3*

FOR SALE—LOT—A valuable lot on the north side of Second street, between Broadway and York. Apply to LOVING & MCGOODWIN, 337 Main st.

FOR SALE—A NICE FRAME COTTAGE—Of 4 rooms, kitchen, and cellar, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, on Walnut and Madison. Will be sold low. Inquire at 311 Madison, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth. mh31 d3

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—A very desirable residence on the east side of Second street, between Green and Walnut. It contains 13 rooms, besides attic, bath-room, kitchen, pantry, wash-room, cellar, servants' rooms and private closets. Marble mantles, and gas and water throughout the whole house; also gas in stable and wash-room. Lot is 64 feet front by 208 deep to a 20 foot paved alley. This is one of the most desirable residences in the city. The property can be inspected at any time by calling at 169 Second street. Also for sale, on Broadway, 33 by 100 feet, between Brook and Floyd. Apply to 169 Second street. mh30

FOR SALE—SPLENDID RESIDENCE—Situated on the south side of Chestnut, between Ninth and Tenth streets, containing 10 rooms, beautifully finished, with all modern improvements. The lot is 32 feet front, 198 deep to an alley. On the rear of the lot is one of the finest stables in the city. It is desired the house should sell and be one of the most desirable and handsomest houses in the city. Bargain is offered in this property. Apply to P. MEDDIS, 151 West Main st. mh27 d4

FOR SALE—CARRIAGE & HARNESS—A good second-hand 2-horse coupe carriage with harness, suitable for private or public use. Will be sold very low. Apply at J. ENDRES & CO., carriage-makers, No. 62 West Jefferson street, between Second and Third.

FOR SALE—LOTS—In size to suit purchasers, on Broadway, [illegible], Chestnut and Madison streets, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, by GRAVES & SON. mh29 d3

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT—On the north west corner of Main and Twenty-third streets. Apply to J. J. Lasbury & Co. [illegible] & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 116 West Jefferson st. mh31 d3

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—MACHINE SHOE FACTORY—The undersigned offer for sale their Shoe Factory, the only machine shoe factory in this section of the country, great inducements are offered. Our machinery is all new, and in splendid condition, consisting of 1 Tripp's sole-cutter, 1 sole-cutter with dies complete, 1 rolling machine, 1 pegging machine, 1 Tripp's counter-cutter, 1 Union wax thread, 1 Howe cylinder, 1 "C" Howe, 4 "A" Singers, with lasts, patterns, and everything complete relating to a shoe manufactory. Address or apply in person to QUILL & WILLS, 363 Main st., Memphis, Tenn. mh26 eodtf

FOR SALE—FARM—A small Farm of 55 acres, known as Cropper's Depot, on the Louisville and Lexington railroad, in Shelby county. Moderate improvements; 1,000 peach, 200 apple and other fruit trees in full bearing. Will exchange for city property. Apply to Morris & Southwick, or to Mr. H. RODMAN, Frankfort, Ky. mh29 d1m

FOR SALE—A FARM—Of 151 acres, 12 miles south of Louisville, and 1½ miles east of the Preston-street pike; comfortable improvements, good orchard, and well watered. $35 per acre, on very easy terms. Will take city property in part payment. BUCKEL & SHAFFER, 266 West Market street. mh17 d3

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—TAN YARD—In Charlestown, Ind. The yard contains 38 vats in good order, bark sheds, shop, mill, &c., with plenty of water. It is situated in Indiana, convenient to the railroad. For [illegible] of the very best chestnut oak bark, which will be sold on reasonable terms. Apply on the premises or to C. F. T. McCAMPBELL, at Haynes, Neel & Co's., 241 Main street. apl d6*

FOR RENT—COUNTRY SEAT—Fewee Valley improvements, delightfully situated, containing 42 acres, abounding in choice fruits of every variety, improvements good. Will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to C. C. SPENCER & CO., No. 121 West Main street, between Third and Fourth. apl d4

FOR RENT—STORE-ROOM—The store-room No. 134 Jefferson street, near Fourth street. Apply to KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner of Fourth and Jefferson sts.

FOR RENT—15-STORY BRICK STORE-HOUSES on north side of Market, between Brook and First, Nos. 25 and 27. Apply to J. L. BROOKS, Agent, 130½ Jefferson, near Fifth st. mh31 d4

FOR RENT—CARPENTER SHOP—No. 337 Preston, bet. Gray and Broadway, room 25x75 feet, having three ice cellars underneath. $30 per month. Possession given immediately. Inquire at mill, Preston and Broadway.

FOR LEASE—ON LONG TIME—400 FEET OF GROUND—On Chestnut street, between East and Floyd streets. Inquire of Dr. C. M. WAY. mh30 dtf

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A splendid residence on the west side of Third street, between Chestnut and Broadway, and first house south of W. B. Hamilton's residence. Gas, water, bath-room, range, &c.; everything complete and in fine order. Apply at 334 West Main street, between Eighth and Ninth. W. HEFFERNAN. mh24 d1m

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A desirable two-story brick house of 8 rooms, in good order, with gas, cistern, cellar, and stable, situated on the north side of Broadway, between Jackson and Hancock. Apply to KAHN & WOLF, 128 West Main st., or to BUCKEL & SHAFFER, 266 West Market st. mh15 dtf

FOR RENT—DWELLING-HOUSE—In perfect repair—10 rooms—water and gas—on Sixth street, near Broadway. Inquire of J. C. ELROD, at his Photograph Gallery, 38 Main, below Second street.

FOR RENT—A portion of or desk room in a fur[n]ished office located in the best portion of Main street. Address "Desk," this office. mh15 dtf

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Several nicely furnished rooms with good board, can be had at No. 86 Green street. Also several day boarders wanted. mh29 deodlm

BOARDING—At No. 53 Green street, north side, furnished or unfurnished rooms, with boarding at reasonable rates. mh30 d6*

BOARDING—First-class board for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Front or back rooms, as preferred. Location central. Best references given and required. Address Z., this office. mh29 dtf

LOST.

LOST—NECK-TIE AND PIN—On Thursday morning, March 31st, between 8 and 9 o'clock, somewhere between Hancock, Jefferson, and the Postoffice, a large, black neck-tie with small diamond pin attached to it. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the Postoffice.

LOST—MASONIC KEYSTONE—Marked C. Wash. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to this office. apl eod3*

LOST—NOTE—On the Lou., Cin. and Lex. R. R. Co., given by Norvin Green, President, to Squire Henry for $[illegible], given Nov. 2[illegible], payable four months after date and accepted by W. H. Beyaroth, Treasurer. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to R. Wigginton's grocery, corner of Eighteenth and Madison. mh[illegible]